INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
M

REGD. NO. B. 1062. J

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
M

VOL. XIX NO. 280 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FIRM RULE IN BENGAL BEGINS.

Viceroy Issues One More Ordinance.

MILITARY TO HELP CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN HUNTING DOWN POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Wide Powers To Executive

SPECIAL COURTS TO TRY TERRORISTS OFFENCES.

PUNITIVE FINES ON INHABITANTS AND RIGHT TO COMMANDEER PROPERTY!

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has promulgated to-day the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance, being Ordinance No. XI of 1931. This Ordinance which may be read in conjunction with the Bengal Ordinance of October 29, confers special powers on the Government of Bengal and its officers for suppressing the terrorist movement. These emergency powers are defined in Chapter one of the Ordinance which has, for the present, been applied to the District of Chittagong but may be extended by the Governor-General in Council to any other area in Bengal. The Ordinance also provides for the speedier trial of offences committed in furtherance of, or in connection with, the terrorist movement. For this purpose Chapter two which sets up special criminal courts, applies to the whose of Bengal.

DETAILS OF THE ORDINANCE

The emergency powers granted by Chapter One aim at rounding up terrorist gangs by arranging Military aid to Civil authorities and by giving special powers. Thus a person behaving suspiciously may be detained for 24 hours for obtaining and verifying his statements. This should enable authorities to stop the spying system of terrorist gangs.

COMMANDEER PROPERTY.

Powers are given to commandeer immoveable and moveable property, the owner being awarded reasonable compensation. The District Magistrate is authorised to limit access to certain places such as public buildings, police stations and places where military are camping.

The District Magistrate can prohibit or regulate traffic over any road, pathway, bridge, waterway or ferry, and can regulate means of transport by passing such orders as he thinks fit regarding any persons, vehicle or means of transport.

Wide powers are given for control of sale of arms and ammunitions or for their safe custody while the District Magistrate can take possession of any arms and ammunitions which he thinks may be utilised for commission of scheduled offences.

WIDE POWERS OF SEARCH.

The District Magistrate may also require assistance for maintenance of law and order of any landholder or member, officer, or servant of any local authority or any teacher in any school, college or other educational institution. The power to issue search warrants is enlarged and general power of search of any place is given to ascertain whether it is necessary expedient to exercise such power.

COLLECTIVE FINE ON LOCALITY.

An important clause in this chapter authorises Local Government to impose collective fines of inhabitants of any area who are either committing or assisting commission of scheduled offences. Local Government may exempt any person or class of inhabitants from such fine. The powers of the local Government may be delegated to the District Magistrate and those of the District Magistrate to a Police Officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent and Military Officer not below the rank of Captain.

COMMUNICATION WITH ABSCONDERS.

Local Government is given powers to make rules subject to control of the Governor-Generol in Council 'inter alia' to prevent communication with absconders and to secure safety of the Forces and the Police to provide for the custody of prisoners and generally to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

NON-BAILABLE OFFENCES

Offences under the Chapter are cognisable and non-bailable and disobedience of orders under the chapter is punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine or both and no appeal lies against it.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURTS.

The Second Chapter deals with the constitution and powers of the special criminal courts, namely, special tribunals and special magistrates. The President of the Tribunal must be a judge or an ex-Judge of High Court and other persons shall be persons qualified under Sub-Section (3) of Section 101 Government of India Act for appointment as High Court Judges. Power to refer cases to Special Tribunal shall vset in local Government which will direct trial by Tribunal of such persons as it believes have committed a scheduled offence. In connection with the terrorist movement there will be no committal proceedings.

SUMMARY RECORD EVIDENCE.

The tribunal will take summary record of evidence and no order confirmation shall be necessary in respect of any sentence passed by it. The Tribunal is authorised to treat attempt to murder in pursuance of the terrorist movement as a capital offence. The Local Government will make rules regarding the meeting and procedure of the Special Tribunals.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

Special Magistrates also are to be appointed under the Ordinance with power to pass sentence of imprisonment up to seven years, but sentences over two years shall be appealable to Special Tribunals or to a Court of Sessions, where no Tribunal has been constituted.

RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT.

The Ordinance makes it clear that Cases under trial before its promulgation cannot be transferred to Special Tribunals, but offences committed before the promulgation of Ordinance are triable by Special Courts.

As regards proceedings before the Court, the President of Tribunal or the Special Magistrate may exclude public generally or any particular person, but that where Advocate-General so certifies in writing Court shall exclude public generally and the trial shall be held in 'camera.'

TRIAL OF PERSONS WITHOUT THEIR PRESENCE.

Powers are given to try accused who avoid appearing before a court. No appeal shall lie against the orders of tre Special Tribunals.

THE SCHEDULED OFFENCES.

Scheduled offences include waging war against the King, harbouring of offenders, murders, grievous hurt for the purpose of extortion, robbery dacoity and commission of arson and criminal intimidation.—A.P.

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES TO BE DEPORTED?

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is rumoured here that Bengal and Punjab revolutionaries will be deported without trial outside India, probably to Aden.

PESHAWAR OUT OF BOUNDS FOR EUROPEANS

PESHAWAR, Nov. 30.

The Commander of Nowshera Brigade has declared Charsadda Sub-Division, the storm centre of "Red Shirts" a dissafected area.

Male Europeans visiting that area must be accompanied by escort providing total of two armed persons other than car's driver.

Peshawar City is placed out of bounds for all European officers and nursing sisters not on duty there and their families.—A. P.

Peshawar Congress Secretary Jailed.

MAULANA KHANMIRLAL ALI GETS ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 30.

Maulana Khanmirhil Ali, Secretary, Peshawar Defunct Contress Committee was sentenced to-day to one years' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 124(A) for delivering a seditious speech at Haripur

Owing to financial troubles the "Red Shirt" weekly organ "Angar" has ceased publication.—A. P.

SECTION 144 ON THE FRONTIER.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 30.

The Punjab Alienation Land (Amendment) Act 1 of 1931 has been extended to the whole frontier.

Order under Section 144 prohibiting all meetings processions and demonstrations, except those purely of a religious character, has been extended for another two months in the following areas in Mardan.

Three police stations of Rustom, Kaluckan and Swabi and on the main road between Shahbazghari with its suburbs Balagarhi and Ewabi in an area two miles wide in extent of either side of this portion of the road.—A. P.

Hinkler Continues Trans-African Flight

LONDON. Nov. 29.

Paris.—Advice has been received that the Bert Hinkler Lone, the Australian airman who flew the Atlantic landed this afternoon at Cap Juby in Rio Deoro, in continuation of his trans-African flight to England.—Reuter.

Mrs. Naidu's Fervent Appeal To Break The Fetters That Bind India.

MUSLIM DELEGATES KEEP AWAY FROM PLENARY SESSION.

SECRET CONCLAVE BETWEEN SANKEY AND HYDARI.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 30

Out of the speeches made this morning three were received with great attention. Mr. M. R. Jayakar made a remarkable contribution by his very skilful speech putting the National Government entirely in the wrong. The Government must consider the points raised by him and the aspects in which they have to be considered if the Government desires to have lasting peace and friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Jayakar has left no alternative to the Government but to come out and say that the Government accepts all-India Federation and responsibility in the Centre with proper safeguards as a practical proposition to be solved within the next few months.

HAILED IN NATIONAL CIRCLES.

Mr. Jayakar's speech is hailed even in National circles as one for which the country might be grateful to him in definitely laying down fundamentals without which India will not be satisfied.

As for Lord Reading's performance his utterances were mere words promiscously made but with great caution to convey nothing definite about the immedite intentions of the Government in respect of control and power.

Dr. Sapru frequently cheered Lord Reading and cried "Hear, hear" but this was due to his over impulsiveness and not keen insight into the Ex-Viceroy's diplomacy. But Mahatmaji sat stolid keenly attentive but never enthusiastic. Sir T. B. Sapru cheered the ex-Viceroy when he resumed his seat but the other delegates cout not muster as much enthusiasm as the Doctor.

MERE WORDS.

My impression of conversations with some of the prominent delegates is that every one is asking his mind whether there was any substance of immediate concern to the Indian people in Lord Reading's speech which to most of them seemed to appear as a jumble of words thrown out in a foggy air.

TAJ MAHAL THAT INDIA WANTS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's contribution to the morning debate was candid and pointed and yet one more reminder to the British Government not to use words which had no meaning. She rightly fixed it on Lord Sankey to remember that Taj Mahal was built on the blood of the masses when she said: "Don't forget it was slave labour that made those jewelled walls and the cementing force that keeps that edifice alive was the sweat of agony of that slave labour forced from day to day to build up that house of beauty. Is it the Taj Mahal that you are going to build after years and years of labour, years of patience only to enshrine the dead bones of our hope? Are you going to realize that there is no time time to-day, there is no patience to-day, there is no faith left to-day for so prolonged a piece of labour as building the Taj Mahal with bejewelled walls?

THE AGONY OF SLAVERY.

"My people are dying of hunger, my young men and women who do me the honour of looking on me as their comrade are dying under the sweat and anguish of slavery—guild it as you will with any beautiful word out of your English language. What is the answer you will make to those young men and women, I want your definite answer because I dream a dream not of some far distant future but of some immediate time. When you make bravely and spontaneously that "beau geste" of abdication for that is what lies at the root of our demand. When you abdicate the right to dominate, when you by your own self-abnegation of many material interests risen to the heights of your own spiritual greatness stretch your hand in fellowship and we shall not be lacking to say "Aye but never farewell."

JINNAH MERELY PEEPS IN.

It is significant that Aga Khan again abstained from attending through Mr. Jinnah peeped in only for half an hour. The Muslim delegates who were present throughout the sitting was limited to 4 persons.

Considerable interests is taken in private conversations between Lord Sankey and Sir Akbar Hydari while the speeches in the plenary sessions were going on. The secret conclave was held in an adjoining room leaving the rest of the delegates wondering what they were hatching.

PLENARY SESSIONS.
MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Round Table Conference is to-day arranging to sit, apart from 75 minutes for lunch, all morning and afternoon until 7-30 p.m., and then again from 9-30 p.m. until 11-30 p.m. Mr. Jayakar, the first speaker to-day, emphasised expectancy with which 350,000,000 were awaiting to-morrow's fateful declaration. He commented on the degree of unanimity accorded to the threefold scheme of Federation, Central Responsibility, and Safeguards, the soundness of which had been confirmed as the Conference went into details. He said that his only fear was that in order to satisfy Parliamentary exigencies the scheme might be mutilated and India might be offered less than the complete plan, for the scheme stood or fell as whole.

Mr. Jayakar, sounding warning as to the danger of leaving Federation to be worked out in future, reminded the Conference that Federation had many enemies both in India and Britain but said that India, having waited for 150 years was prepared to wait a reasonable time for necessary enquiries and working out of the details provided the Government 'bonafide' intended to proceed with scheme.

LORD READING WARMS LP.

Lord Reading, who reaffirmed amidst applause that he stood exactly where he stood last January, aroused further applause by declaring that the method of conference had been completely vindicated and he hoped that it would continue. In his view, the policy which must warm the hearts of all Indians and also Britishers who loved India, was the great policy of All-India Federation which possessed limitless possibilities for the future of India.

The discussions had encouraged his belief that the final outcome of the proceedings would be a great step forward in the progressive march of India to her ultimate destiny.

Lord Reading observed that the presence of Mr. Gandhi and other delegates, who did not participate in the previous session had enhanced the influence and authority of the Conference. Discussions had been conducted with the utmost frankness but courtesy and patience of all had triumphed.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Lord Reading proceeded to say that he believed most strongly in Indo-British connection which benefitted both the countries. "I believe that the true policy between Britain and India is that British should strive all we can to give effect to the views of India whilst preserving simultaneously our own position which we must not and cannot abandon. There are obligations we have incurred, burdens we have had to bear in the past of trust which has been reposed in us. We must carry out these obligations whatever happens. I will do everything consistent with that to give effect to views of Indians who wish to partake in their own Government."

The Conference could not hope to reach an agreement on all points but he hoped that they would reach a sufficient agreement to enable India to accept the proposals which would be eventually submitted to Parliament by His Majesty's Government.

NO POLITICAL AMBITIONS TO SERVE.

Speaking as the oldest member of the Conference with no political ambitions but all pervading ambition to serve his country and the Empire Lord Reading said that he devoutly prayed that he might live to see All-India Federation in being and that prosperous and happy federated India might remain a willing partner in Empire.

STATES PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao generally agreed with federation scheme but regretted that the viewpoint of the States peoples had been inadequately considered. He appealed to the Princes to make all reasonable concessions to their subjects' political aspirations.

Mr. Ramachandra Itao drew attention to the importance of redistribution of the fronties of British Indian provinces. He severely criticised the pace of Indianisation of the army and declared that provincial autonomy alone would not be acceptable.

Sir Pheroze Sethna contested the view that the Conference had failed and though he would have

(continued on page 5.)

MAILED FIST POLICY FOR INDIA.

Press Lord's Mud-Slinging At Mahatma.

GANDHIJI—"A DISCREDITED CHARLATAN"

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 30.

Having failed to cause any impression by his own howling last week, the Editor of the "Daily Mail" has fallen back upon Lord Rothermere's article "Collapse of Gandhi amp" contributed to the American Press in which the Press Lord uses familiar invectives against India's freedom and favouring the mailed fist policy. He concludes:—

To his chattering "Babu" followers and a few weak-kneed British politicians Mr. Gandhi may appear a Mahatma and a man of Destiny, but in the eyes of the rest of the world he will return to India as a discredited charlatan.

GENERAL MACHANGSHAN ON THE MARCH.

3,000 Chinese Advancing On Tsitsihar.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Tokio.—Feeling of tension has been aroused in Tsitsihar by unconfirmed reports that General Machangshan is advancing with 3,000 troops from Hailun.

Meanwhile Shigemitsu, the Japanese Charge D'Affaires in Shanghai, is on visit to Wellington Koo at Nanking to discuss the creation of a Manchurian neutral zone in that connection.

It is hoped that the discussion will initiate direct Sino-Japanese negotiations on the whole Manchurian question.—Reuter.

UNWANTED POLICE

Insist On Attending A Private Meeting.

LOCKED OUT FOR ALL. THEIR EFFORTS

POONA, Nov. 30.

News has been received from Pen in Colaba District that what the organisers described as a private conference of 300 representative landholders was eventually held behind locked doors with a view to keeping the police out of the meeting. At the invitation 75 landholders of Kolaba District a conference was fixed to be held in the compound of the house of Mr. Deo, a prominent citizen of Pen, on Saturday night. About 300 representatives attended to consider the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, and the maintenance of the land revenue at a level based on war prices. Mr. Jamnadas Menta specially came down direct from Calcutta and was elected president of the Subjects Committee which met two hours earlier, and decided to hold the meeting in camera. The Magistrate who applied for the admission of the police was informed one day before the meeting that it was a private gathering. When the conference began its deliberations a Sub-Inspector of Police accompanied by seven constables in uniform and two in mufti entered the meeting place which Mr. Jamnadas considered a trespass on the part of the police. When asked to produce his authority for attending the meeting which was claimed to be of a private character, the Sub-Inspector is reported to have told Mr. Jamnadas that he had no written authority but he was acting under orders. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the action of the police and adjourned for fifteen minutes after which it was held in another part of the house behind locked doors. The police remained on the premises as long as the meeting in camera lasted.—A. P.

Calicut—Appeal was filed before the Sessions Judge South Malabar on behalf of Kiranchandra Das against the order of the Additional District Magistrate calling upon him to furnish security.

Allahabad.—Sir C. V. Raman delivered the Convocation Address at the Allahabad University on Saturday afternoon.—A. P.

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A R 6324

LAW—Required by leading firm of Solicitors, MANAGING CLERK, (Gujarati speaking) experienced in Commercial work and litigation essential. Write stating age, salary wanted, experience and references to Box No. 1279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6310

WANTED—WHOLETIME HINDU ASSISTANT COMPOUNDER. Apply personally Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar, Kabutar Khana.
A R6313

WANTED—A qualified NURSE for a ZENNA HOSPITAL in a Kathiawar State. Pay rising 50-5-65 plus Rs. 5 allowance, apply stating age, nationality, experience to Box No. 1278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6303

SEASON COMMENCED.—WANTED few more SPECIAL CANVASSING AGENTS on salary Rs. 100/- with commission and T.A., for pure Nilgiri Teas. Efficient hands may apply to:—The Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris.)
A R6314

POST—INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—Must possess 10 years' experience of Police work. Expert in investigation and C. I. D. work. Salary up to Rs. 400/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th December, 1931, to the Army Minister, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3956

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnataka. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary; Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay 1.

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A R 6317

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B. R6300

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 19477 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 441766/70 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Virjee Damoder, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated, 24th November, 1931.
VIRJEE DAMODER.
E6318

MEDICAL STORES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of drugs, etc., to the C. R. Wadia Dispensary, Thana, for the new year (1932-33) Particulars obtainable from the City Municipality, Thana, on payment of Re. 1/-. Tenders should reach the undersigned before the 15th December, 1931.
RAMCHANDRARAO L. REDE,
CHIEF OFFICER.,
City Municipality, Thana.
3987

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. MADRAS MARU.

CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 29th November, 1931, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

S. S. IYO MARU.

CONSIGNESS of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 29th November, from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 12. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us, within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF J. C GAMMON, LIMITED.

J. C. GAMMON LIMITED.. .. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia on the 14th day of August, 1931 for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kania on Friday, the 4th day of December, 1931.
Dated the 1st day of December, 1931.
LITTE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
3988

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THE ROSARY
Featuring ELIZABETH ALLAN.
A Powerful Story of Love and Sacrifice.

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To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Realistic Picture of Lancashire Mining Life.
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A Gainsborough picture.

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The King of Mirth in a
Glorious All-Talking Picture
HAROLD LLOYD
in
FEET FIRST.
All-Talking, All-Laughing.

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MADAN'S CELESTIAL TALKIE
WITH
Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR
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IN HINDI
AT
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Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1931, at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.), at Cotton Depot Sewree on Jetha No. 165 K. near Volkart Brothers Cotton Depot Office, by order of The Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton.
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Madras ,,	29th ,,	11th ,,
Shunko ,,	19th Dec.	24th ,,
Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th Jan

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x*Iyo ,,	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec
*Shanghai Maru	4104	17 Dec.	24 Dec
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 De
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
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(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec
Hakone Maru	10500	23 Dec.	9 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	22 Dec.	29 D
Chichibu Maru	22000	13 Jan.	19 Jan

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REJUVENATION
SILAS YOGA:—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure, and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara. (Bengal).

FEDERATION AND THE PRINCES

(Continued From Page 6.)

future. The federal government also would not have to fear any trouble from the vicinity of these spots under the control of a foreign domination. These small States have not got any special interests to be safeguarded; their interests are identical with the people living on regional lines in British India and they could be safely amalgamated with the British Indian districts. In view, therefore, of the future political advance it has become imperative to give serious thought to the question of the third class States. If they are thus accommodated, then the problem of the States would become very limited. It would consist of only 235 States. The biggest of them would be like provinces in British India worthy of bearing the dignity of a separate unit of the federation, and the rest of them can be grouped together on territorial basis so as to approximate to the status and level of the smallest British Indian unit.

INADVISABLE TO GIVE THEM REPRESENTATION.

All the difficulties of representation would thus disappear and the path of the federal government would become smooth and easy. In considering, therefore, the question of weightage, whatever should be the proportion allotted to the States as a whole, the small Estates in the third class should be altogether excluded from consideration. If any representation is given to them, it is necessary to remember that their representatives would be generally of the choice of the political officers so long as nominees of the Princes are to sit in the legislature, since the political officers wield the supreme sovereign powers in these petty States. It would, therefore, be very dangerous to include the nominees of the third class States in the federation for the reason stated above.

FANTASTIC CLAIM.

Another fantastic claim which was made by the Ruler of Bikaner is on the basis of "vacuum weightage." It is necessary to explain what it means. If the proportion of the States members is once determined in relation to British India, whether it is 50, 40, or on population basis, and if all the States do not join, the question is what is to be done with the seats which may be left unoccupied by reason of the States not joining the federation. This question was asked specifically in the Federal Structure Committee, and the reply given by the Ruler of Bikaner was amazing. He insisted that the whole number of seats allotted to the States in the Constitution should be distributed among the States which join the federation. Sir Samuel Hoare put it to the Ruler of Bikaner in the following way: "Do you mean then, to put it into a concrete sentence, that in the Upper House, assuming you have your 50 per cent. of the representation, whatever the number of the Princes who have entered, your voting power should be half the voting power of the Assembly?" The Ruler of Bikaner replied emphatically in the affirmative. Lord Sankey made it still clearer by explaining it in the following manner: "But supposing merely for the sake of argument that you were to have 100 seats and they (British India) were to have 100 seats, and that at the first go-off you had only 70 coming in, the 70 would have the 100?" The Ruler of Bikaner said "Yes, that was my idea". It will thus become apparent that the Ruler of Bikaner wants to appropriate the seats which would naturally remain vacant by reason of the absence of the States who were intended to join the federation but who declined to join same. This is what is meant by "vacuum weightage."

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.

Now this claim was stoutly opposed by almost all the British Indian delegates. Mr. Sastri remarked most humorously about this claim in the following words: "I still do not understand the principle upon which this arrangement, viz., that the States which initially come in, although only a fraction of the total number of the States, should get all the representation that we assign to the States as a whole, until such time as other States come in, when by prescribed rotation seats should be surrendered by those that enjoy extra representation. I have heard in regard to physical nature that nature abhors a vacuum; is it also to be understood that if certain States should not come in, their seats should not lie vacant for them until they come in but that somebody should snap them up? Is it to be understood that as between the Indian States there is some subtle bond which makes then residuary legatees of each other? I cannot see why this is put forward."

A COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

Mr. Sastri put another counter-proposal and it was to the following effect: "I heard His Highness of Bikaner himself say yesterday that as he foresaw the working of legislatures in the future there could be regional bonds created rather than bonds upon the question whether it was British India or Indian India. If that is the case, it is much more natural for these vacant seats to be given to neighbouring British India than to other Indian States." This crushing reply took the wind out of the sails of the Ruler of Bikaner. This proposal of vacuum weightage was not supported by any British Indian delegate. They all maintain that the seats should remain vacant until such time as the States are persuaded to join the federation. Whatever the merits of the claim so audaciously put forward by the Ruler of Bikaner, it will convey to Indian readers in what manner and with what greed autocrats of "Yellow" India want to grasp and monopolize power in the future federation.

(To Be Continued.)

AN EYE WITNESS' STORY OF OPERA HOUSE MOBBING

(Continued from page 6.)

to "succumb to injuries" later in the Coroner's Court.

ORGANISED MOB.

While I recall this disgraceful incident, the one impression that I formed at the time comes back to me and it was that the mob was an organised one. I saw at least two men collecting and addressing the crowd apparently as their leaders. Another point I made was that the mobbed journalist was identified by some person who knew him personally and who incited the mob to "go at him." In any case, the fact remains that the circumstances of the mobbing could not but convince every decent-minded person that the act was a cowardly one and, whether it was premeditated or not, must be condemned as such by all, irrespective of considerations of caste or any other identity. I have since met many Parsi gentlemen who characterized it as a piece of ruffianism for which no justification was forthcoming. The whole question is whether any section amongst the Parsis or any other class of population of this city should allow an innocent and harmless passer-by to be insulted, terrorised and subjected to physical violence in the manner I have described above and whether it is not the duty of every decent-minded citizen effectively to protest against these attempts at crude, physical terrorism.

CHALLENGE TO PROFESSION.

The incident is, moreover, a challenge to the profession of journalism, the members of which are recognised the world over to be immune from having any kind of personal rancour visited on them on the ground of their connection with particular journals. They are never molested while performing their duties and if every [redacted]sman is to be surrendered to street-mob, hit and kicked by a crowd, why, Mr. Murzban, the Sheriff of Bombay, may as well retire out of his office and hand over his charge to a specially imported lieutenant of Jack Diamond or Al Capone. Any one of us, whether he was a journalist or not, could be pointed out as Pressman and promptly mauled and murdered. I would certainly ask not only the citizens but all journalists whether it is not their duty to see that a peaceful, law-abiding fellow-citizen and professional colleague is not made the scapegoat of some grievance or vendetta and molested and mobbed in a shamelessly unmanly manner. I have not the least doubt that the Parsis as a class of citizens with undoubtedly high sense of civic responsibility and of honour would be the first to make an audible and effective protest against the treatment meted out to this journalist in the name of the whole class. It is a libel against their high character to suggest that "Parsi susceptibilities" even of "an orthodox section" have anything to do with such an act of mobbing. Will they protest?

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Field, Factory & Workshop.

—:o:—

Asiatic Labour Conference—Training In First Aid—Decline Of Migration —Organisation Of Textile Labour—Ahmedabad's Lead.

LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

Sources Of Supply

(BY RAJANI KANTA DAS.)

The rise of organised industries in digerent parts of the country has created a new demand for labour, but in spite of immense potentialities there was until recently a shortage of labour in factories and there still is on plantations and in mines. The movement of labour from the source of supply to the centres of industries is difficult in India for several reason, of which the most important are ignorence of industrial opportunities outside the immediate neighbourhood, the caste and joint family systems, lack of transport or facilities, and the extreme poverty of the masses. Some of the industrial centres are not attractive to labourers because of their unhealthiness, low wages, and bad housing. Moreover, women have some additional difficulties inasmuch as they are prevented by social custom from free movement, and can go to look only with the men folk.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Different industrial centres draw their labour supply from different sources. Plantation in South are mostly, located in the sources of labour supply and recruit their labourers from the surrounding districts. The tea gardens of Bengal depend upon Nepal, Sikkim, Chota Nagpur, and Santhal Parganas for their labour supply. The Assam tea gardens draw their labour force from a much wider region namely, Bengal, Behar, and United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, the Santhal Parganas, and the Northern part of Madras, only about one-tenth of labour supply being recruited from the locality. A considerable number of these workers belong to of aboriginal races.

IN THE MINES.

The workers in mines may be classified in taree groups, namely, (1) those who belong to the locality, (2) those who have come there and settled permanently, and (3) those who are recruited from outside. The last group, however, is the largest. In the coal fields of Jharia and Raniganj, for instance, about 75 per cent and fifty per cent respectively of the workers are recruited from the Santhal Parganas, Birbhum, Hazaribagh, Mungnir, and Bilaspur. The majority of the mine workers also belong to aboriginal races. As far as the women workers are concerned about 75 per cent are recruited from the locality.

FACTORY WORKERS.

Factories are scattered all over the country and the sources of labour supply also vary in different industrial centres. Bombay draws its labour supply from the surrounding districts, provinces, and even Indian States, although the bulk of its workers comes from the near by district, such as Ratnagiri. Calcutta depends for its labour upon northern Madras, Orissa, Behar, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces. In the early years the Bengalis supplied labour to the jute mills, but they have been gradually replaced by the hadier and cheaper labour from outside. Jamshedpur gets its skilled labourers from all parts of India and its unskilled labourers mostly from aboriginal races in the neighbourhood. Madras, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Nagpur also depend on outside labour, although they draw it mostly from the areas closer at hand.

ATTACHED TO VILLAGES.

Most of the workers, however, are still attached to their native villages. A large number of workers in Bombay city, for instance, live their as boarders, although they are married, and keep their dependents in their villages. Even those who live with their families in industrial centres have some of its members living in villages. The average working-class family, for instance, consist in Bombay of 4.3 persons and in Ahmedabad of 4 persons, of whom 9.6 and 0.13 persons respectively live in the country. The workers visit their home regularly, either in the planting or havesting season, or at some other convenient time depending upon the seasonal fluctuations in industry or on climatic conditions in the industrial centres.

PERMANENT CLASS.

A permanent class of workers who are solely dependent upon wages as a means of livelihood and are wholly detached from the land is, howevr, rapidly growing in most of the industrial centres, such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Jharia, and Raniganj. Every year a number of people are driven from the country to the city by a diversity of causes, such as the scarcity of cultivable land, lack of suitable secondary industries extreme poverty and heavy indebtedness, and the growing sense of inequity to which some of them are subject because of the caste system of untouchability. The amenities of town life are also attractive to some workers. With the increasing pressure on land and the industrialisation of the country, there is no doubt that the number of industrial workers will grow in the near future.

WOMEN ON PLANTATIONS.

A comparatively large number of women are found on plantations where workers live in families. This is due to the fact that plantations offer work to all the members of the family. Even the children from the age of five are found working there. This used to be more or less true also in the case of mine, where the employment of children under 13 was permissible until 1926. Gradual elimination of women from underground employment is also likely to affect a number of families that may be willing live in mining centres, the number of families living in factory towns is, however very small. Single women are also few in number among workers. Women of high caste scarcely ever go to work in factories unless they offend traditions in some way of or other and are thrown out of the caste or the family circle, and those of lower caste are too ignorent to avail themselves of industrial opportunities in a town unless they happen to be in the close vicinity. Almost all the girls, are married before they become eligible for work in factories or mines. —("I. L. R.")

PROPOSED ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

I. L. O. To Consult Governments Concerned.

News has been received from Geneva that the Governing Body of the I.L.O. has decided by 12 votes to 8, to authorise the Director of the I. L. O. to consult the Governments of the Asiatic countries and the States Members of the I. L. O. having territorial possessions in Asia on the desirability of holding a separate Asiatic Labour Conference under I. L. O. auspices.

The idea of holding a special labour conference for Asiatic countries has been engaging the attention of leaders of Asiatic Labour for some years. The tentative discussions on this subject among the representatives of Asiatic labour attending the various sessions of the I. L. Conference crystallised into a definite proposal, when in 1925 Messrs. Suxukhi, the Japanese Workers' delegate and N. M. Joshi the Indian Workers' delegate, to the 7th I. L. Conference issued a joint statement to the effect that the Trade Union Congress of their respective countries should take early steps to call together under unofficial labour auspices a conference, consisting exclusively of representatives of the workers in Asiatic countries. In 1928, the idea was further explored by Messrs. Yonekubo and Dewan Chaman Lall, the workers' representatives respectively of Japan and India at the 11th session of the I. L. Conference. Subsequently, M. Yonekubo met the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Bombay in September 1929, and as a result of the discussions which ensued, it was decided to hold an Asiatic Labour Congress as early as possible.

THE FIRST MOVE.

The unofficial Conference idea, however, did not materialise, as the feeling began to grow that a conference held under purely unofficial auspices would not lead to any definite results and that, therefore, it was necessary to make plans for a conference to be held under the official auspices of such a body as the I. L. O. The first move in this direction was made when Mr. S. C. Joshi, Indian Workers' delegate to the 14th I. L. Conference, moved a resolution in that conference urging the summoning by the I. O. L. of a special Asiatic labour conference. Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Indian Workers' delegate to the 15th I. L. Conference, returned to the charge once again in the Conference of 1931, and moved a resolution requesting the Governing Body to consult the Governments of Asiatic countries and other interested governments on the desirability of holding a conference on the lines proposed. The present action of the Governing Body in consulting Governments on this question is thus based on Mr. Bakhale's resolution of the 1931 I. L. Conference.

The prompt action taken by the I. L. O. in consulting Governments on the question, shows the special interest that the I. L. O. is taking in all that concerns the welfare of Asiatic labour. The decision also shows that the countries of of the West are prepared to give increasing recognition to the fact that labour conditions in Asiatic countries are different from those obtaining in the West and that, therefore, in drafting future labour Conventions, special care has to be taken to make due allowances for regional disparities in the matter of industrial advancement. Criticism has emanated in the past from various quarters that some, at least, of the labour Conventions adopted at Geneva have been framed more particularly with reference to conditions in European countries and that the failure of Asiatic countries to ratify certain Conventions is attributable directly to the lack of provision, in such unratified Conventions, for the special conditions prevailing in eastern countries.

BRINGING ALL SECTIONS TOGETHER.

The holding of the proposed Conference will thus bring together all sections of labour thought in Asia and it is expected that the strength of labour opinion created thereby will exert pressure, on the one hand, on individual Asiatic Governments to ratify as many Conventions as possible and, on the other, on Geneva, to make reasonable allowances for the differing conditions prevailing in the east. One definite result expected from such a Conference is an appreciable acceleration of the pace of Asiatic labour legislation. To India of such a Conference will be of special interest as the implementing of many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour may be influenced appreciably by the prospects of similar beneficent action being taken in the near future by the other industrial countries of Asia.

TRAINING IN "FIRST AID."

Safeguarding Against Accidents.

(From A Correspondent.)

What appears to be a laudable effort in the direction of giving effect to one of the most humane recommendation of the International Labour Conference, namely, organisation of "First Aid" in the industrial undertakings, has been made by the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, with the assistance of the honorary class secretaries of the local Brigade of the St. John Ambulance Association. It transpires that the secretariat of the Association has, for some time past, been busy formulating the details of a scheme for training mill operatives in "First Aid". A large number of candidates, drawn from all sections of mill labour, particularly dispensary attendants and section heads, and in general, all those whose presence at a point of accident could be procured within a reasonable time and with minimum inconvenience to the mills, have volunteered for training in these classes.

For the sake of convenience, but primarily to overcome language difficulties, three different centres have been opened, where classes are held in English, Gujerati and Marathi.

The full course of training will cover 4 months at the end of which period, special examinations will be held, and certificates and badges of the Order distributed to the successful candidates. The entire expenses in connection with the scheme are being met by the Association. Instructors are honorary workers, and it redounds greatly to their credit for having undertaken the work in addition to their various other official duties. Special mention should, in this connection, be also made to the readiness with which accommodation required for these classes were placed at the disposal of the Association by the parties concerned, and the unanimous and unfailing courtesy of the management of the mills, without whose earnest co-operation, success would have been impossible.

There is every probability of a special remuneration being sanctioned for "trained men". A "First Aid" volunteer corps drawn up from the employees of the mills concerned would surely constitute a very useful adjunct to the existing medical facilities, and might go a long way in alleviating the suffering and preventing complications, when, for several reasons, the presence of a medical man cannot be procured immediately. About 37 mills are participating in the scheme.

DUTCH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

(I. F.T.U.) During the period 1927/1931 the Dutch national trade union centre which takes the standpoint of the IFTU (NVV) increased its membership from 200,000 to 300,000. The percentage of women members rose from 4.3 per cent. in 1924 to 5.7 per cent. in 1927 and to 6.3 per cent in 1931. Owing to the growing economic crisis the total income of the affiliated organisations declined from 7.5 millions of guilders in 1929 to 7.2 millions in 1930 (chiefly through the decrease of the voluntatry contributions to strikes and lock-outs, which fell from 549,000 to 37,000 guilders). The total amount expended on strikes and lock-outs fell from 1.2 millions of guilders in 1929 to 293,000 guilders in 1930. The amount devoted to sickness benefit fell from 488,000 to 355,000 guilders, that of other expenditure from 136,000 to 121,000 guilders. The expenditure for death rose from 38,000 to 42,000 guilders.

The total assets of the organisations belonging to the NVV rose from 8 million guilders in 1926 to 10 million guilders on the 1st January and to 13.6 million guilders on the 1st January, 1931. The balance of the strike fund of the national centre was on January 1st, 1931, 2 million guilders (The balance of the strike fund of the national centre was on January 1st, 1931, 2 million guilders). Four of the 29 affiliated unions are owners of over 1 million guilders, 8 others of amounts ranging from 250,000 to 1 million guilders, and 7 more of amounts ranging from 100,000 to 250,000 guilders.

On January 1st, 1931, when the NVV had a membership of 275,000 it comprised 48 per cent. of all the workers organised in trade Unions in Holland. 26.9 per cent. 152,000) of these were organised in Roman Catholic trade unions, 14.4 per cent. 82,155) in Christian National (Protestant) trade unions, 3.1 per cent. (17.000 in the National Labour Secretariat (Syndicalist) and 7.2 per cent. (41.000) in the "Neerlandsche Vakcentrale" (neutral).

Decline Of Migration.

(I. F. T. U.) As in Great Britain, where emigration to the U. S. A., the Dominions and the Colonies is practically at a standstill, so also in Germany emigration is rapidly declinging. Between 1st January and 1st July, 1931, 6,350 Germans emigrated overseas, as compared with 20.528 during the same period last year. In the times when German commercial prosperity was at its height, that is, in 1913, the number of emigrants was 26,000; in 1870, when the population was barely more than half what it is to-day, was 162,000.

Unemployment Figures In The U. S. A.

(I. F. T. U.) The Census which took place last year in the United States has made it possible give a certain amount of authoritative information on unemployment at a given moment. The census showed that of the 3,100,000 persons who were unemployed, less than one-fourth could reckon on being able to return to their jobs later. 2,400.000 were entirely without jobs: and of these, 42 per cent. were heads of families: and 55 per cent. nad already been unemployed for more than 2 months, 40 per cent. for over three months and 14 per cent. for over six months. A large proportion of the unemployed were over 45 years of age; of those 20 years old and over, 34 per cent. were over 45, and 16 per cent. over 55 years old.

The American Federation Of Labour.

(I. F. T. U.) While the membership of the American Federation of Labour slightly increased in the years 1926/1930 (from 2,803,960 to 2,961,096) in the year 1930/31 it declined slightly (to 2,889,550). The total income was dollar 569,105 and the total expenditure dollar 561,985. The balance in hand, when increased by that of the previous year, amounted to dollars 370,842, of which dolar 318,314 was in the defense fund for the local trade and federal lab or unions (for benefits in case of strikes or lock-outs) and dollar 52,527 in the general fund.

Economic Crisis In Belgium.

In an article published in "Peuple" by Delattre, the Belgian miners' leader, the following passage describes the present crisis in Belgium: "The crisis is growing worse and the number of unemployed is rising. Their savings are almost or entirely dissipated and the Unemployment Centres are beginning to be short of money. The wages of employed workers have been cut and many of those working are on short time." At a cabinet meeting the Minister of Labour started that at present there are in Belgium 75,000 fully unemployed and 120,000 workers on short time. The metal industry is especially hard hit: the secretary of the metal workers' union has issued the following information as to the unemployment in his union since June, 1930. when the crisis first set in: "In June, 1930, there were 9,443 unemployed, involving 79,493 idle days altogether (82 per 100 members): in December, 1930. there were 34,443 unemployed, involving 303,307 idle days (303 per 100 members), in August, 1931, 38,904 unemployed involving 510.000 idle days (510 per 100 members). In earlier years the record was reached in 1931 with 366 days per 100 members. The Belgian Metal-Workers' Union paid out 20,200,000 frs. to its members in 1930 in unemployment benefit. For the first 11 months of 1931 the amount thus paid out has already risen to 54,700,000 frs.

Christian Trade Unions Favour Amsterdam.

(I. F. T. U.) At a recent interview H. Pauwels, the general secretary of the Christian (Roman Catholic) trade union centre of Belgium, pronounced in favour of shortening of working hours, earlier pensions, raising of school-leaving age and higher wages. In doing so, the Christian trade unions of Belgium were taking the standpoint which the Amsterdam unions of all countries have long held. "If", adds the Brussels "Peuple", "these energetic words are followed by equally energetic acts on the part of the Christian trade unions, we can take up the fight shoulder to shoulder with the Christian unions against the employers, who are seeking to shift the whole burden of the crisis on to the workers. In the meantime, Christian workers always however, our experience is that the Christian workers always given in to the demands of the employers."

Unemployment In France.

(I. F. T. U.) On October 24th, 51,654 fully unemployed were officially registered at the public benefit centres of France. In the previous week the number registered was 44.117, on the 10th October 40,000 and in the same month of 1930 only 1,281. The record number of 1930 (51.000) has thus been exceeded.

In Switzerland:

(I. F. T. U.) According to the official figures 19,789 persons were registered at the Labour Exchanges of Switzerland at the end of September as in search of work, against 18,506 at the end of August, 1931, and 11.613 at the end of September, 1930. The number of vacancies registered at the end of September. 1931, was 2,284, against 2,207 at the end of August and 2,652 at the end of September, 1930. The changes in the figures are chiefly seasonal, but some are indications of the state of trade. The number on short time work has increased and short time has extended to additional trades, especially to the paper industry. In general, however, the state of the labour market and the inland production is satisfactory.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEXTILE LABOUR.

New Ahmedabad Association.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD. Nov. 25.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Shankarlal Banker, a meeting was held last week of representatives of various Textile Labour Associations when it was decided to establish an All-India body, called the National Federation of Textile Labour. Office bearers are to be selected at annual conferences and the executive will be a small Working Committee of not more than nine members. The Federation has adopted truth and non-violence as its creed. As regards intervention in industrial disputes the Federation has adopted the following, as its policy regarding industrial disputes in centres where it has got an affiliated body.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

"In taking steps for procuring redress of the grievances of the members and others connected with the industry within the jurisdiction of an affiliated organisation and in case of all matters between the organisation and employers, the organisation adhere to the following principles:

"Every endeavour shall be made to secure an amicable settlement by negotiations and conciliation.

"Complete records shall be kept of the negotiations representations and investigations concerning the aforesaid matters.

"In all riepresentations regarding the aforesaid matters care should be taken to ensure strict accuracy and to preserve a conciliatory tone.

ARBITRATION.

"If a satisfactory settlement is not possible by negotiations and conciliation, a demand for arbitration may be placed, and in such cases early information shall be given to the Working Committee.

"If an offer for arbitration is not accepted or an Award not carried out, or there is undue delay in submitting the matter to arbitration or carrying out an award, the affiliated organisations may, with the previous approval of the Working Committee, give a reasonable notice to the employer or body of employers concerned of its intention to declare a strike provided that such notices shall not be given unless it has been ascertained through a ballot that at least of 75 per cent. of the work-people to be directly involved in the dispute and at least 75 per cent. of the members of the representatives Board are in favour of a strike."

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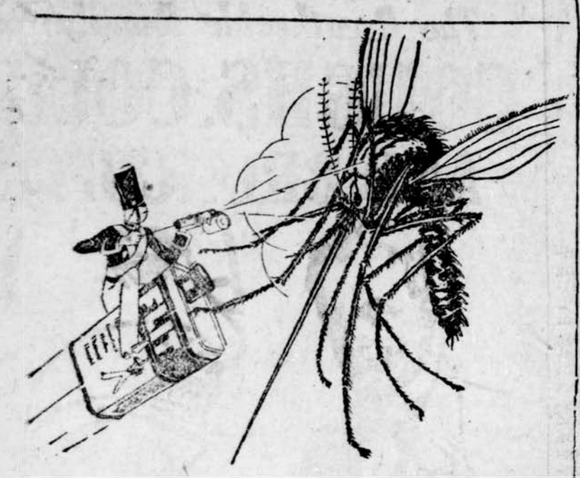

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Commissioner's Severe Criticism.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON ELECTION OF MUSLIM PRESIDENT.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Since some misunderstanding has been caused among the local Muslims for non-gazetting of Mian Abdul Aziz's election to the Presidentship of the Lahore Municipality which took place on the 7th November, Government have issued a communique in the course of which they say.

The facts are that, though an advance copy of the Municipal Committees resolution about the election of Mian Abdul Aziz was submitted to Government by the Secretary of the Municipal Committe a few days after it was passed, no official intimation through the proper channel on which alone action could be taken, was received by Government till the 28th November. In the ordinary circumstances the necessary notification under Sections 20 and 24 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911 might have been issued at once. In the meantime, however, Governmnt had received the first part of the report submitted to them by Mr. Dobson, who as Commissioner of Lahore, has been appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Municipal Committee.

ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED.

This report contains severe criticism of the administration of the Municipal Committee as a whole and also contains serious comments concerning some of the actions of some of the members and the President himself. It has, therefore, to be carefully examined by Government after this report and Part two if it is received soon, have been examined. The President and the members concerned will be called upon to explain the criticism made against them. On Receipt and consideration of their explanations Government will take such action as may seem necessary and desirable.

This process is bound to take some time and any further delay is likely to be detrimental to the interests of the Municipal Committee and the public of Lahore. In order, therefore, to enable the newly elected Committee to function and prevent its business from falling into arrears, Government have decided not to withhold their approval to the election of Mian Abdul Aziz and have issued the necessary notification.—A.P.

INDUCING PARENTS TO SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.

Municipal School Committee's Propaganda Meeting

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee have again decided to hold Propaganda Meetings in F. & G. Wards with a view to make a strong appeal to the guardians of the Non-attending children of Compulsory age before they adopt the policy of prosecuting the defaulters under the Primary Education Act.

The first Propaganda Meeting was held at Dadar Municipal Stables near Gold Mohur Mills on Sunday morning. Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, J. P. Chairman, Schools Committee, was voted to the Chair by Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Chairman "F" Ward Local Committee. The Chairman gave a short history of the working of the Scheme during the course of the last six years and drew the attention of the Meeting to the fact that though the number of the Attending children was by now three times what it was before November 1925 the number of the Non-attending was about 5000 in the two wards. The Mill strikes, Riots and other disturbances had no doubt checked the progress of the scheme but it was now for the guardians of the Non-attending children to be fully alive to their duties and arrange to send their children to schools. For their convelence the School Committee have appointed 75 Attendance Teachers. There are also Call-Boys for the safe conduct of the children to the schools and back home. The Committee are also prepared to open new classes where ever necessary; Change the meeting time of the schools if desired by the guardians and supply Books, Slates and even clothing to the needy children. The Chairman concluded his speech by making an earnest appeal particularly to the so called Untouchable guardians of 120 Non-attending children of the locality to send their wards to Municipal schools without delay.

Mr. Dimtimkar was followed by Messrs. R. A. Gole, Member of the Schools Committee, Nanabhai Laxman, Member of the Corporation, Mrs. Patanbai Mehta of Bandra and Mr. H. G. Anjaria, Superintendent of Municipal Gujarati Schools, Bombay. Mr. Gole in an impressive speech explained at leangth to the guardians assembled there, their duties towards their children and the facilities the Schools Committee were prepared to give to them including medical relief. He observed that if the guardians would not realise their responsibilities the Committee would be constrained to put into force the prosecution clause. Mr. Nanabhai Laxman appealed to them not to set back the clock of India's advancement by being apathetic to the cause of education. On the other hand he appealed to the Chairman of the School Committee to give preference to the Educational demands of the public of F. & G. Wards over those of the other wards of the City. Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta who is for a number of years doing creditable social and educational service reiterated the appeal made by the former speakers.

Three of the representatives of the Depressed Classes living in the Dadar Municipal Stables placed before the Chairman their various difficulties. They were assured that the Schools Committee would do all that may be possible to remove them.

Mr. H. G. Anjaria, addressing the Gujarati speaking guardians of children emphasised the fact that they need be now fully conscious of their duties when the Schools Committee were doing and were prepared to do every thing in their power for their children.

The Chairman in his closing remarks again appealed to the public of the locality to co-operate with the Schools Committee in their efforts and the Meeting terminated after the Secretary, Schools Committee proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Medicos Celebrate Guru Nanak Birthday.

(From A Correspondent.)

For the first time in the history of the Grand Medical College, a cosmopolitan gathering of students representing the various communities, gathered on the evening of 25th instant to celebrate the birthday of Guru Nanak Mr. R. S. Motwani, professor of Anatomy presided.

Mr. Pandit making an opening speech said that Guru Nanak was the first man to evolve an entirely different religion which would end the dissensions of various religions in India. Nanak never dreamt that his followers would be transformed in one of the best military races of India but it was the political policy of the then rulers of India which forced this peace-loving race to take to weapons. Sardar Tejasingh paid a glowing tribute to Guru Nanak and said that Nanak came to this world to give the message of 'Love'. To-day world was talking about 'Peace' but the real position was quite different. World would only realise the dream of peace if it seriously followed the message of 'Love'. Major Ghariwal said that Guru Nanak showed the middle way of devotion. He did not ask the people to follow the difficult path of reason nor asked them the still more difficult way of "Renunciation" to realise God. Major Bhatia, Dean of the College, gave history of Guru Nanak's life, and traced the history of 'Sikhism' from its birth to the present day. He said that Guru Nanak evolved a religion, which would be equally liked by Hindus and Muslims the two principal communities of India. Major Jelal M. Shah of the J. J. Hospital appealed all to spread the message 'Love' in every corner of India. Mr. Sardar said that Guru Nanak described 'Desire' as the malady 'Trishna Wada Rog Laga' (Punjabi) Guru Nanak mentioned five main diseases that play havoc with humanity namely Lust, Anger, Greed, self-Love and Pride. Guru Nanak tried his best to eradicate these diseases from the human beings. Guru Nanak, he continued believed that the interests of Hindus and Muslims were alike, and hence we should try our best to bring Hindus and Muslims on one common platform as Guru Nanak did.

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ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ELECTIONS TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

According to the Constitution of the All-India Spinners' Association, three members are to be elected for the Board of Trustees and the Executive Council for the year 1931-32. Only fully paid up members of two years standing on the 30th September, 1931, are entitled to be in the list of voters. But such of the members as have fully paid up the subscription upto 30th September 1931 can come in the list of members, entitled to stand as candidates only. Lists of members entitled to vote or stand are now available at the offices of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, the Provincial Branches of the A. I. S. A., the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and the G. Ward Khadi Bhandar, Dadar. The members can obtain the same on application to any of these places. Written objection to the list will be received on or before the 15th of December 1931.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

Meetings of the General Council and the Council of Action of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at Delhi on 1st December 1931 to review the retrenchment situation and consider next course of action. The Railway Board have agreed to hold the fourth half-yearly meeting with the Federation on 2nd and 3rd December, 1931, respectively to consider the following subjects:—(1) Fresh retrenchment proposals. (2) Recognition of Rules of the Unions. (3) Indebtedness of the railway employees.

Enquiries as to the exact place of the meeting may be made at the Western Hostel, where Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Federation, will stay during his sojourn at Delhi. All letters to the Federation should be addressed to the C/o Post Master, New Delhi.

TEST MATCH CLOSING SCORES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Brisbane.—Following are today's closing scores in the first test match between Australia and South Africa which commenced here yesterday:—

Australia 550 (Bradman 226; Oldfield (not out) 56; Bell 4 for 120).

South Africa 126 for 3.—Reuter's Special.

S. AFRICAN SPORT AND SUPERSTITION.

Losses Attributed To Witchcraft

EAST LONDON, By Mail.

Superstition played its part in native football in East London during the past season.

A report on the season says: "The Black Lions, a team founded last year, were at first promising, but later took to neglecting their game to watch the referees. They were warned against this practice, and became a very hard nut to crack.

"Now they have been smitten by a new complex and have adopted an ancient superstition. When they lose a match they allege that they have been mesmerised by a [illegible] in witchcraft still prevails among some of the players and detracts greatly from the spirit of sportsmanship."—Reuter.

GLANCY COMMISSION.

Sikh Agitation For Inclusion.

SRINAGAR, Nov. 28.

The Glancy Commission is at present examining complaints already received. As the date fixed for presentation of new complaints has not yet expired examination of witnesses has not yet begun.

Sikh agitation for inclusion in Glancy Commission persists, their latest representation being that since the Glancy Commission deals purely with religious disabilities and Sikhs are acknowledged as separate religious body even in British India along with Hindus and Muslims, they may have similar treatment in Kashmir. A. P.

Berlin.—The German Ambassador in London has been instructed immediately to enter into friendly negotiations with British Government regarding position created by new Customs Duties. Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hockey League: Telegraphs v. Garrison, Co-operage, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-20 p.m.

Red Cross Ball under the patrons of H. E. the Governor and Lady Sykes, Town Tall, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tokushumia Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd inst.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual fair of Pir Sayed Ali Zainul Abedin Refaie's Durgah at the junction of Khara Tank Road and Bara Imam Road (Khoja Street) will be held in Wednesday and Thursday 2nd and 3rd instant).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION—Mr. Meyer Nissim the sitting member of the Bombay Corporation is once again offering himself for re-election at the ensuing Municipal Election from Fort-ward.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA—Under the auspices of the Bandra village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at old Patkars Block at 9 p.m. to congratulate Senapati Bapat, when Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside. Dr. M. B. Welkar and S. K. Patil will speak.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS—Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha the Girl Students of Baroda Kanya Mahavidyalaya will give a demonstration of physical culture feats at Madhav Baug, C.P. Tank, to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m.

Members of the Desh Sevika Sangh are requested to be present at Madhav Baug at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects a public Lecture will be delivered by Major. A. Moncrieff on "Concrete Surface Finishes" at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday (3rd inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, will occupy the chair.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. NEILSON.

A "Farewell" social gathering will be held in connection with the retirement of Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of Bombay Port Trust to-morrow Wednesday at 6 p.m. when an address will be presented to him on the lawn at the Ballard Pier Station.

WELFARE CENTRE FOR "UNTOUCHABLES."

Under the auspices of the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the B.P.C.C. a Welfare Centre for Harijans will be opened to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Umerkhade, Pathar Gulli, Municipal Chawl, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman, S. K. Patil, B. N. Maheshri will speak. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside on the occasion.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

The annual camp of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps will be held this year at Kihim, Kanakeshwar (Colaba District) on the 25th and 26th December. Volunteers and non-volunteer members of the League can join. Members wishing to join are requested to give their names together with a subscription of Rs. 5/ to Dr. S. S. Sabnis Tribhowan Road, Girgaum, as early as possible.

INTER-'VARSITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Bombay Representatives

The Tennis Committee of the Bombay University has selected Mr. B. C. Mehta of the St. Xavier's College, and Mr. A. G. Gupte of the Government Law College, to represent Bombay University at the Invitation Tennis Tournament to be held in Dacca during the first week of December under the auspices of the Salimulla Muslim Hall Athletic Club of the University of Dacca. The players leave Bombay on the 1st December and Mr. P. W. Velkar, the Chairman of the Tournament Committee of the Bombay University accompanies them.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman To Attend.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman is leaving for Bengal to-morrow (Wednesday) by Calcutta Mail (4-45 p.m.) to attend the Special Sessions of the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Murshidabad in East Bengal on the 5th December, generally to consider the situation in that Province with particular reference to Chittagong and Hijli incidents.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.		T. T. ON NEW YORK LONDON, Nov. 30.	
Previous Close	3.53½	Previous Close	3.53
To-day's Close	3.39½	To-day's Opening	3.52½
Difference	—14	To-day's Close	3.40
		Difference	—13

"KEEP YOURSELVES IN READINESS"

B. P. C. C.'s Warning To Citizens

OFFICIAL BREACHES OF TRUCE.

A Memorial To Pandit Motilal.

The present political situation in the country was subjected to a searching examination at the ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Monday evening at the Congress House, Sjt. K. F. Nariman presiding.

After the minutes were read, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary, moved the following resolution as regards the Memorial of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

"The B. P. C. C. resolves that a fitting memorial be raised in the city of Bombay to commemorate the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Council be directed to start with organising the collection of funds necessary for the purpose. The Council to report on the exact form that the memorial should take."

Mr. Patil informed the House that various proposals about this memorial had come to the Congress. There was a general opinion that the memorial should take the shape of a Congress House in the north of the Island. This scheme, if executed, would cost them no less than Rs. 50,000. In his opinion they should make attempts to collect that sum and raise the most fitting memorial to Panditji.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the resolution. Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas suggested four or five huts in the Labour area as the form of the memorial.

The original resolution was carried.

BE READY.

The Committee then considered the political situation in the country. There was a spirited debate on the subject in which about fifteen members of the Committee took part. Sjt. K. M. Munshi moved the following resolution.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee regards the policy of terrorism ruthlessly pursued by Government in Bengal and N. W. F. Province, the agrarian situation in U. P., repression in other parts of the country, indiscriminate arrests and convictions of Congressmen all over the country, the ban on the Conference of Nawjawan Bharat Sabha in Bombay and the excessively heavy sentence inflicted on Senapati Bapat, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, as acts amounting to flagrant breach of the Gandhi-Irwin truce. The Committee further considers the said acts as deliberate attempts to undermine the peaceful miltence of the Congress unmistakably indicating the nature of the future policy of the Government. The Committee further considers that the unfair treatment given to the Congress case in the Bardoli Inquiry is inconsistent with the spirit of the agreement which the Government arrived at with Mahatmaji. The Committee, therefore, calls upon the citizens of Bombay to keep themselves in readiness for any political emergency in case the Working Committee is compelled to declare the truce to be at an end.

BREACHES OF THE PACT.

In commending the resolution to the House, Mr. Munshi observed that the present situation in the country was such that it was necessary for the Committee to express a definite opinion on the matter. Things were happening in India which gave them the clearest indication of the future policy of Government. In almost every part of the country, there were breaches of the Pact which Government were responsible. While in England they were making a pretence of negotiations, in this country they were ruthlessly pursuing a policy of repression and terrorism. There was absolutely no hope of anything coming out of those negotiations. The policy had been one of marking time. It was time they sounded a timely warning both to Government and the country.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President, seconded the resolution. He referred to the increasing repression in Bengal and remarked that in the face of that repression Government had no face to keep the pretence of the truce.

Mr. Meherali suggested the addition of Bardoli in the resolution the suggestion was accepted by the mover and subsequently it was incorporated in the original resolution on the motion made to that effect by Sjt. S. A. Brelvi. Mr Meherali laid emphasis on the boycott of British cloth as an effective weapon. They must take the time by the forelock, he added.

Sjt. Ratanlal Radhakrishna also stressed the necessity of intensifying the boycott activities. Mr. J. J. Choksy suggested enrolment of proper type of volunteers. Sjt. Motishand Kapadia, supporting the resolution, urged that they must perfect their organisation. Mr. Vithaldas Bhagwandas complained that lots of foreign goods were coming into the city and they had to be stopped by vigilant picketing. Sjt. K. K. Memon opposed the resolution on the plea that the citizens were always ready and it was insult to them to be told to keep themselves in readiness, and suggested that the Working Committee should be requested to denounce the Truce in view of the breaches by officials Sjt. Narayanswamy also opposed the resolution on similar grounds. He pointed out that considerable energy was being wasted on useless things like the Municipal elections while the necessary activities were neglected.

Sardar Thamansing moved an amendment that permission be asked from the Working Committee to resume Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay. The amendment was subsequently withdrawn. Messrs. Noor Ali complained about the bad type of volunteers.

Sjt. G. N. Desai, Secretary, replied to the criticism and remarked that the members should have first seen the reports of the Committee before proceeding to criticise. Criticism was any day easier than the constructive work.

The original resolution of Mr. Munshi was carried by an overwhelming majority.

BABU GENU DAY.

Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas moved a resolution that the 12th of December should be observed in Bombay as the "Babu Genu Day" and the Secretaries should do necessary arrangements for the same. An oil painting of the martyr should be unveiled on the day in the main hall of the Congress House. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Patil. It was unanimously carried.

Several reports regarding the activities of the Committees were then presented to the House and recorded.

POONA INSURANCE FRAUD CASE APPEAL.

All Accused Bailed Out.

Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield admitted on Monday appeal of Dinkar V. Gehre and eleven others who were convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Poona and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with the fraud in Provident Insurance Company Ltd. It was alleged against the accused that they promised to give loans to their subscribers but a very few of them were so given loans while a large amount of the money was misappropriated.

Their lordships admitted the appeal and ordered their release on bail of Rs. 10,000 each.

ACCUSED'S APPEAL ADMITTED.

Social Vice Case Echo.

In the appellate side of the High Court on Monday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield admitted appeal of Dhunjisnah Jamshedji Mistry, who was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 350 on a charge of living on earnings of prostitution by Mr. N. T. Jangalwala, Presidency Magistrate, sixth court.

The prosecution case was that Mistry under the pretext of finding a match for Snehera Divecha, a Parsi girl, induced her to stay in his house and then introduced her one Manek Wadia and two others for immoral purposes.

The accused in his appeal contended that the persons to whom the girl was alleged to have been introduced were not called and were not shown to be existing.

Their lordships admitted the appeal.

PLENARY SESSION OF R. T. C.

(Continued from page 1.)

preferred the Government to make their intentions known beforehand, he declared that the Round Table Conference had acquainted the British with the exact position in India and awakened them to a sense of their responsibility.

BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP SHOULD CEASE.

Sir P. Sethna sounded a warning as to the disastrous consequences of introducing only provincial autonomy, and having examined the proposed safeguards with regard to which he found some points for criticism, he said that time had come for British trusteeship to cease and he was confident that it would cease because he relied on British fairplay and justice. Sir P. Sethna also entered a plea that a few members of Indian Round Table Conference should be added to the Burma Round Table Conference.

BREAK FETTER THAT BINDS INDIA.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asked whether Britain to-morrow would respond to the agony or to the hope of the people of India. They were dying under the sweat and anguish of slavery and no mere promises, however sweet, would assuage their pain. When the delegates returned to India they must take back some substantial alternative to the demand for Independence.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu referred to Lord Reading's allusion to equal partnership and said that that was something the best mind in India could appreciate but only on its own terms. Other Dominions were held by the silken cord of kinship but India at present was held by fetter and until the fetter was broken there could be no talk of equal friendship.

She asked the Premier to make ideal and equal partnership real. Many arguments including communal difference had been advanced on the subject of India's preparedness for freedom. She maintained that it was in welding together all divergent interests that the glory of India could be maintained. It was not by mathematical calculations alone that one could solve the vital issue of liberty.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Silver Ready	18 13/16
Lower	0 5 0
Silver Forward	19
Lower	0 6 0

Tone of market: America and China sold, India and Speculators bought. Market quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Nov. 30.
Ready	60 3 0
Kartak	56 3 0
Magsar	60 3 0

ONLY 36 LAKHS TO BE SAVED.

Bombay "Axe" Committee's Inadequate Proposals

ALL AVENUES OF RETRENCHMENT NOT EXHAUSTED.

Minority Suggests Emergency Cuts Of 121 Lakhs.

The Report of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has just been issued. Among the important recommendation of the Committee are:—

(1) Besides a general cut in pay, the postponement of all increments.

(2) Reduction of Ministers' Salaries to Rs. 3,000; also reduction of salaries of the Executive Councillors.

(3) Salaries of Chief Justice and the judges of the High Court to be reduced to Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 2,000 respectively.

(4) Abolition of Leo Concessions.

(5) A general cut of 10 per cent in the cost of establishments.

(6) Abandonment of the move to Mahableshwar.

(7) Abolition of the Posts of Director of Information and the Excise Commissioner.

(8) Reduction in the period of High Court Vacations.

The Committee recommends a total saving of only Rs. 36,49,800, including—

Cut in land revenue and general administration, Rs. 11,99,200,

Government House, Rs. 1,50,000;
Move to Mahableshwar, Rs. 60,000.

Excise department and abolition of Excise Commissioner, Rs. 1,53,000,

High Court establishment, Rs. 1,09,000.

Nine sub-judges and one additional judicial commissioner in Sind, Rs. 96,000,

Police, Rs. 76,000,

Honorary Organisers in Co-operative Department, Rs. 64,000,

Lump cut in Public Works Department, Rs. 14,00,000, and

Stationery and printing, Rs. 1,00,000.

Savings gradually realisable, including salaries of Ministers and High Court Judges, of Rs. 2,75,250.

The Minority while convinced that all avenues of retrenchment are not exhausted and they propose the following emergency cuts totalling Rs. 121 lakhs:—

(1) Rs. 34 lakhs in P. W. D.

(2) Rs. 9-1/2 lakhs in Land Revenue and General Administration.

(3) Rs. 10 lakhs in Travelling and other Allowances.

(4) Rs. 17 lakhs in Police.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Report of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in March last has been published. An interim report was submitted to Government in July. The members of the Committee were Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, (Chairman), Mr. G. Wiles, Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Mr. J. Humphrey, Khan Bahadur Allahabaksh Haji Mahomed Umar, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, Mr. P. R. Chikodi and Mr. B. S. Kamat, all members of the Legislative Council.

The Report points out that there are many important subjects with which the Committee has not had time to deal, or which have been discussed but regarding which the Committee has not had time to formulate its recommendations, because Government required the Report to be ready in time to be useful in framing the Budget for 1932-33.

STOPPAGE OF INCREMENTS.

The Report first makes a series of general recommendations, dealing with the reduction of routine work and the saving of time and money, by reducing the number of returns and reports, by delegation of powers to local heads of offices in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence, etc., including "a less meticulous interpretation of their duty by the Audit Department."

To their proposals for a cut in pay which have already been announced in the interim report, the Committee now recommends that all increments of pay should be postponed for a year, provided that it is possible to introduce the rule simultaneously in all services and posts. The Committee also approves of the new scales of pay for Provincial Services, which are printed as an appendix to the Report.

By a majority the Committee makes the following special recommendations:—

THE CABINET.

The pay of Ministers should be fixed at Rs. 3,000. A majority of the non-official members would couple this with a recommendation that the pay of Executive Councillors should also be reduced.

(Detailed Report will appear in next issue).

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 30.

Previous Closing Rate	6.11
To-day's Opening Rate	6.07
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.13
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation Rs.	168

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 30.

Previous Closing	4.55
To-day's Opening Rate	4.59
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.78
Difference	+.23

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THE RIALTO

THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GUNFIRE, GALLOPING HORSES, STUNTS, SUSPENSE, BLAZING ACTION, ROARING LAUGHTER,

IN

A FOX MOVIETONE THRILLER.

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—— NEXT SATURDAY ——

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1931.

MARTIAL LAW IN BENGAL?

The promulgation of another Ordinance by the Viceroy shows that it is the European Association which rules this country. And the European Association wants not merely to suppress terrorism but also to utilise is as an excuse for suppressing legitimate peaceful activities of the Congress. The Ordinance arms the Executive with unheard-of powers which are certain to be abused. The provision for calling in the aid of the Military is a portent that Bengal will soon be placed under what will be virtually Martial Law. The powers to commandeer property, to levy fines on villages and cities, and to make almost unrestricted searches—powers which are bound to be delegated to a Deputy Superintendent of Police and a military captain—foreshadow a reign of terror for the people of Bengal (it is likely that the Ordinance may soon be applied to the Presidency). Terrorism must be dealt with firmly and no-one desires its suppression more than Congressmen. But the only effective method of suppressing it is to let people be masters in their own house. The danger of the official terrorism which the Ordinance will let loose is that while it may punish one terrorist it will bring in its grip nine innocent persons as is evident from the recent arrests of Congress workers. The Ordinance empowers the Special Tribunal to treat attempt to murder as a capital offence. To give such power even to an ordinary Court of Law will be an unwarranted and unheard-of violation of the fundamental law of civilized countries; to give it to a Tribunal such as is contemplated under the Ordinance is an outrage on justice. The country cannot too strongly condemn the Ordinance.

HOW THEY DIFFER.

Indians will naturally be interested, however mildly, in the controversy that is going on in England between Lord Irwin and Mr. Winston Churchill with regard to their respective attitudes towards India's political objective. The controversy started with Mr. Churchill saying in the House of Commons during the discussion on the Statute of Westminster Bill that it was wrong and foolish for responsible British politicians and administrators to make authoritative declarations which excited the hopes of Indian politicians that after a brief period full Dominion Status would be conferred on India. He evidently referred to, among others, Lord Irwin's declaration of October 1929. Thereupon, according to a cable in the "Statesmen," Lord Irwin took Mr. Churchill to task in letter in the "Times." In that letter after recalling Mr. Churchill's own speech in 1921 in which he had looked forward confidently to the days when the Government of India and the people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion Status. Lord Irwin said: "Mr. Churchill now argues that while one grade of constitutional liberty is suitable for existing Dominions we must, for any period now to be foreseen, restrict Indian hopes to the horizon of another inferior grade of constitutional status". Protesting against such discrimination Lord Irwin observed: "From such Imperial philosophy I, in common with all who can realise what effect this doctrine would have on the development of Indian political thought, must emphatically dissent." In estimating the undoubted difference between the two views it may be noted that even Lord Irwin, who must be presumed to choose his words carefully only allows Indian hopes to extend to "the horizon" of equal status. That is a variation of his earlier phraseology of Dominion Status being India's "goal" towards which an advance is to be agreed upon at the R. T. Conference. We should not take words too seriously—nor British promises either. But the curious may just note that while a goal may be reached in time horizon is only seen at a distance but never reached. "Man," said Alexander Pope, "never is but always to be blest." Similarly it may be that under British regime, India never is but always to be free. So it has been till now, and so it may continue to be if British promises continue to be suffered by Indians to be flouted by some and explained away by others.

However, to return to the controversy, Mr. Churchill's reply to the charges of inconsistency and discrimination is plain and blunt. He admits that soon after the War many British Ministers discussed Dominion Status for India. But, he argues, circumstances have considerably altered since. For instance, he says, the Montford Reforms have not added to India's goodwill towards Britian, and the Imperial Conference of 1926 has transformed the meaning of the loose term "Dominion Status" in such a way as to abolish all conception of Imperial supremacy. This means that while it was comparatively safe to discuss Dominion Status for India while that term was loose and admitted of equivocation, it is no longer safe to do so now. He is too blunt to accept Dominion Status for India now even as a distant goal. But since that status has been solemnly and authoritatively declared as being implicit in the Declaration of 1916, Mr. Churchill is in a rage at what he calls the "double disaster" of a dangerous declaration having ruined the Imperialist Simon Report. This double disaster, he groans, has "poisoned alike the present and the future, and hopes have been aroused which are not going to be gratified." If he suggests that the hopes were never meant by the British Parties to be gratified, the suggestion is significant. But if he means that the hopes are not likely to be gratified, we would only say that the end is much more in the hands of Indians than of the British.

FUTILITY OF HALF MEASURES.

In his address to the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced its special session on Monday, Sir Frederick Sykes enlarged upon the "difficulties" which, according to officialdom, face Government in enforcing retrenchment. He complained that the Government "were not given a fair start in dealing with this crisis." He pleaded that they had already been applying the pruning knife and cutting down expenditure "for several years". He said: "We have, as you know, for several years past been constantly pruning and paring all excreseences on our expenditure and the present necessity for retrenchment finds us with our superfluities cut off already, compelled now to attack not luxuries but necessories, and, indeed, frequently in danger of actually reducing the efficiency of our revenue-collecting departments, if we go the least bit too far." A large number of non-official members of the Legislature will be justified in replying to this assertion that they do not at all "know" Government have been busy pruning and paring "all excrescences". They have frequently pointed out that Government expenditure in several departments has been growing in volume, that the number and variety of allowances enjoyed by the high-salaried staff remains uncut and that Government went on forcing extravagant schemes of alleged public utility on a people who were already overtaxed and could not afford to bear the additional burden of paying for them.

The public impression that only lip-service was paid by Government all these years to the necessity of "pruning and paring" will be strengthened after a perusal of the report of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. It was issued for public information on Monday, the recommendations of the Minority in the Committee indicate that it is quite possible for Government, without loss of administrative efficiency, to effect even a larger cut in expenditure than the retrenchment of one crore announced in the Governor's speech. The recommendations of the Majority suggests a lower scale of salaries for High Court judges, for Ministers, the abolition of a small number of highly paid posts and lump cuts in expenditure on the Land Revenue, Excise and Public Works Departments. These recommendations provide a ludicrous total cut of Rs. 36,49,000 but the Minority in the Committee emphasize that all avenues of retrenchment which would provide cuts of a permanent nature were not explored. The inadtquate recommendations of the Majority receive a scathing criticism from Mr. Chikodi who on a minute of dissent remarks: "As regards permanent retrenchment the work of the Committee has been incomplete; and as regards temporary retrenchment for meeting the deficit of more than a crore in the next year's budget, the proposals of my colleagues do not go far." The public, asked to bear more taxation in the form of a Succession Duty Bill must bear in mind Mr. Chikodi's analysis of the Committees' inadequate retrenchment proposals. Its spokesmen in the Legislature must press for Government's acceptance of the suggestions of the Minority of further cuts in the Public Works, Police and Land Revenue departments and for the drastic curtailment of allowances. These cuts will effect retrenchment of one crore and twenty-one lakhs. But the true remedy to avoid extravagant expenditure is Indianisation of services from the top. The highest posts must be held by Indians and they must be paid in conformity with Indian standards. We congratulate Sir Frederick Sykes on accepting a 10 per cent cut in his salary and a 16 per cent cut in the Government House expenditure. But we venture to say that the cuts are most inadequate. The Governor warns the public against "unfair" treatment of the services. The truth, however, is that the Public Services have been treating the public most unfairly by sanctioning to themselves salaries on a scale which obtains in no other part of the world and which is ten times beyond the capacity of the people to pay. The Legislature will be doing a gross injury to public interests if it sanctions even a pie of additional taxation when it it possible for the Government to retrench drastically, as suggested by Mr. Chikodi and in the recommendations of the Minority in the Retrenchment Committee.

Trifles.

According to Reuter, the sharp decline of sterling is due to seasonal and psychological factors. But I should think that it is more biological. The sterling lacks the vertibral column which cannot be properly compensated for by the Indian tail.

* * * * *

During the inquest on the victim of Kurla Mill strike, the city Coroner addressing the police officer said "If you must strike, strike hard and teach them a lesson."

The advice, of course, comes under the well-known exceptions found (passim) in the Indian Penal Code.

* * * * *

The following appears in the "Morning Post".

"The "Morning Post" has decided, until further notice, it will refrain from publishing display advertisements of Foreign Hotels and Resorts.

In making this decision we feel that we shall be serving the wishes of our readers, many of whom in normal times spend part of their holidays at Continental winter resorts. We also feel that it would be improper at this juncture to accept advertisements of this nature, as the appeal to our readers would fall on deaf ears.

We hope, therefore, that our readers will set the example of wintering in British Resorts or spend their holidays in British cruising steamships, and thus help in rectifying the adverse trade balance and in reducing unemployment."

I wish all success to the campaign of making England the Winterland of Britons.

By the way, how about Europeans in India taking a well deserved and patriotic holiday?

* * * * *

Scene: House of Commons.
Occasion: King's Speech.
Provocation (and theme): "I am consistent."
Speaker: Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.
Speech: "I say here as I have said on the benches opposite and outside this House, that so long as the will of man has forced upon the world an unnatural economic adjustment the world will never succeed and it will never prosper." "You cannot"—the rendering continued with the same spiritually artistic fervous—"decree by your will that certain blocks of gold—for it comes ultimately down to that— when you have high tariff walls preventing imports—(loud Opposition cheers) that certain blocks of gold should be transferred from one nation to another. That economy is crazy....."

Critics are reported to have been deeply impressed by the high degree of skill shown in interpreting an almost impossible part, which, none-the-less, the Artiste was thought to have nearly lived during the performance).

As to Scene No. 2 see last week's "notices" re: Tariffs etc.

* * * * *

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay has extended for one month the ban on the Naujawan Conference. This is sheer waste of paper, energy and time. In the interest of public economy the Commissioner's orders should be declared to be in force for an indefinite period. Reasons as well as advantages, thereof are, as I have already suggested, quite obvious.

* * * * *

Maulana Md. Shafi Daudi cabled the other day that, as a protest against the policy of Muslims attending the Federal Structure Committee, he had resigned his membership of the R. T. C. The letter of resignation, however, was not addressed to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State or one of the R. T. C. Secretaries but to H. H. the Aga Khan.

This has lent colour to the view that Mr. Shaukat Ali had the audience with the H. H. the Pope because he wanted to place his letter of resignation personally into the latter's hand.

But it is incorrect. Mr. Shaukat Ali has not yet made up his mind about it.

FEDERATION AND THE PRINCES

FUTURE OF "THIRD CLASS" STATES

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

III*

So far as the smaller States are concerned, there is a question of paramount importance which deserves serious consideration at the hands of British Indian statesmen. The States classified officially under first and second class enjoy full powers or quasi full powers of internal administration, but so far as the States included in Class III, numbering 327 with a population of 8 lakhs, are concerned they are merely Estates and Jagirs, and they do not possess full powers of administration. Those powers are vested in the British Government and are exercised on behalf of the Princes by political officers. Assuming that federation is an accomplished fact and almost all the first and second class States join the federation, so far as the third class are concerned they would be small patches distributed all over India and under the control of the British political department, responsible only to the Viceroy, for such time as the Princes generally are not pleased to hand over the residuary jurisdiction over them to the Central Federal Govenment.

MEDIATISE THIRD CLASS STATES.

The existence of these small States in the midst of self-governing India would prove like thorns in the side, and therefore it is no use mixing up the question of the third class States with those of the first and second classes. The time has come to take a definite attitude towards them, and the best course is to mediatize them, pension these rulers and to amalgamate their territories with adjoining British Indian territory. So long as the unitary and autocratic British Government was to rule supreme in India, the idea of mediatizing these States would have meant so much addition to the strength of autocratic rule. But since the idea of federation is materialising and is likely to become an accomplished fact, it has become necessary to consider the future of these third class States. In mediatizing them nobody would be the sufferer. These Princes by reason of their extremely limited resources and also still more limited powers are unable to maintain a civilized form of Government. Their only concern of life is to keep the political officers pleased and in return they get the privilege of exercising the divine right to rule or misrule their people. The people in many of these States are discontented. The Princes also have to lead a humiliating life so far as the Political Department is concerned.

CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.

If, therefore, they are given handsome pensions, much more than what their present income gives them, to spend for their privy purse, they would be in a happy position. They would be just like big Zimindars, and occupy an honourable position in the landed aristocracy of the country. The people in the States liberated from medieval despotism would be happy under the federal government of the

(Continued on page 2.)

*Previous articles appeared on November 26 and 30.

AN EYE WITNESS' STORY OF OPERA HOUSE MOBBING

WILL CITIZENS & THE PRESS ALLOW WANTON MOLESTATION ?

(By "AN EYE-WITNESS.")

As one who had had the misfortune of being an eye-witness of an act of mob-violence in which a member of the "Chronicle" staff was singled out to be its victim, on the night of Saturday last, I must be permitted to describe the whole incident and analyse it in terms of what I saw with my own eyes and felt with the clarity of personal experience.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

I was turning into the Opera House Tram Terminus on the night, about 8 p.m., when the crowd gathered at the entrance of the Opera House, first arrested my attention. I casually crossed over and found the mob scattered into little knots of people who were shouting the filthiest abuse at "the 'Khadiwallas,' Congressmen and Hindus," while a man was hanging a Gujarati-worded placard announcing, "There will be no play to-night" up on top of the Opera House main entrance. Suddenly, a noise of voices with high-pitched shouts attracted my attention and, walking back on the opposite pavement, I found myself in the midst of a big crowd that was seething and swaying with excitement. I noticed a big, tall Parsi dressed in a long white coat and a 'fenta' frantically shouting and hitting at some one who was hemmed in on all sides by the crowd composed of Parsi men of every description. This continued for several minutes and presently a short, thick-set young man, bare-headed and wearing a grey-coloured suit emerged out of the 'melee.' The crowd followed him close on his heels hurling every description of insult as he tried protestingly to walk down the pavement. Here fearing that the object of this mass-fury was exposed to another attack, I closed in to him persuading him to get out of trouble. Every few seconds, while doing this the crowd would jostle us and impede our progress. The threats came thick and murderous every moment and a man sneaked out a blow on the journalist's head from behind while we were standing in Lamington Road near the R.L. Trust Hostel. "Don't let him escape" rose up a chorus to the accompaniment of foul words from the crowd.

I appealed to these men. I said, "Imagine a single person set on by this crowd! It is a cowardly attack. If you have anything against the man, whoever he may be or whatever he may have done, meet him man to man."

I should be failing in my duty as a sporting man if I did not record the "gamey" manner in which this journalist carried himself in the midst of dangar. Discretion, in a predicament like his, should prove the better part of valour. He stood every inch of his ground very well indeed with tact, firmness and courage: and that, in a measure, explains how he escaped, only having had blows, fisticuffs and a 'good shaking' all round: he did not fortunately live

(Continued on page 2.)

NOTES OE THE DAY

Dumping And England.

Millions of pounds worth of articles were dumped into England in anticipation of tariffs. The White Paper issued on November 28 gives some interesting details regarding the first ten days. "The figures," says Reuter, "show that in the first ten days of the current month the imports in all directions were largely in excess of those for the whole of last November." The stupendous success of dumping necessitating legislation at top-speed is rather an unfortunate commentary on the magnificent National patriotism of the British nation—for, it should not be forgotten that the diabolical Socialist, against whom the country was protected, cannot generally afford "razors, blankets, gloves and tyres" on any substantial scale; much less can he afford to set himself up as an "Importer" of any of these articles.

A Justification Of Picketing.

Since, however, the anti-Dumping Bill is now Law, British patriotism is safe and it deserves the deepest sigh of relief on the part of "Nationalist" M.P.'s many of whom must have found their way in the Commons through the "patriotism" of businessmen and consumers of—tyre covers. But how would it be if, arising out of what was happening in England and how it was checked, two fundamental things in regard to India were borne in mind by British Tories and their friends in this country? There are temptations that, as in the case of Dumping even into a country like England, patriotism can but feebly resist by itself.

Wanted A Revolt.

The Baroda Government has done but bare justice, however belated, to the so-called Depressed Classes by throwing open all primary schools to the children of these classes. This should have been done much earlier as the existence of special schools for the "Depressed Class" could never be a justification for denying them access to the ordinary schools. We learn with deep sorrow and shame that certain super-orthodox people in some places have carried their resentment at the change so far as to destroy the crops and fields of the "Untouchables" and to pour kerosene into a well used by them. In some place, it is stated, the caste people insist on the "Untouchables" giving an undertaking that they are not willing to send their children to schools attended by caste Hindus. We trust the Baroda Government will make an example of the culprits and give adequate compensation to the aggrieved "Untouchables." That such things should take place in the 20th century is an indelible shame to the Hindu society, to the Baroda State and to the country as a whole. The sensible among the so-called high-caste Hindus may yet make some amends by organising a peaceful revolt against untouchability and have done with that disgrace for once and all. Is it too much to ask the President of the Congress to get Congress organisations all over the country to reserve a week mainly, if not solely, for an anti-untouchability campaign?

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL FOR BOMBAY.

Governor On Need Of New Sources Of Revenue.

FIRST DAY OF THE EMERGENCY MEETING OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Will Non-Officials Throw Out The Bill?

The fourth and the special session of the Bombay Legislative Council was opened by the Governor of Bombay on Monday afternoon by making an inaugural speech in which he stressed the necessity of rigid economy and reimbursing the Presidency's finances by tapping fresh sources of revenue. An extraordinary situation was created when the Finance Member moved the first reading of the Succession Duties Bill for which the special session has been called. Government expected a strong opposition to the Bill and they were preparing to meet it by various devices. But curiously enough the Opposition took an extraordinary attitude by which they outwitted the Government. If the Bill is defeated in its first reading it would only mean that the session will have to be closed and the Government will make themselves a laughing-stock of the whole presidency. Government resorted to the tactics of marking time and put in speakers to defend the Bill, who knew nothing about the Bill. The discussion will be resumed to-day.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH A

The special session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced on Monday afternoon in the Council Hall. The agenda of the session was a brief one including prominently the Bill to provide for a Succession Duty in the Presidency of Bombay. In fact, the special session has been summoned merely for the purpose of passing this Bill. The urgency of the Bill, it is obvious, is in the anxiety of Government to open up a new source of revenue with a view to make up the deficit in the year's budget.

The proceedings of the session began with the swearing in of the new members mostly nominated. Sir Jamshetji Kanga, Advocate-General, and Mr. A. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, who have been specially nominated for the Succession Duty Bill were duly sworn in.

The President, Sir Ali Mohamad Khan Dehlavi, appointed the following four members to the panel of Chairman for the session. Rao Bahadur G. K. Ghitale, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Mr. Karbhari and Mr. Haji Ebrahim Jitekar

The House then proceeded with the interpellations.

GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

Precisely at 2-30, Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, arrived at the Council Hall and he was ceremoniously received by the President and the Government members. The Governor then addressed the House for about half an hour on the financial position of the Government. He stressed the immediate necessity of rigid economy and retrenchment of expenditure in all possible directions.

When the Council resumed business after the Governor's departure, the President announced that he had willingly accepted a ten per cent cut in his salary in the same way and on the same conditions as the Government members had done. He opined that measures had to be taken to meet the financial emergency. Those officials who had already accepted the cuts, had done so with great self-sacrifice and their decision had to be appreciated by the country.

Mr. N. E. Nave'e, the Deputy President of the Council, volunteered to accept a cut of ten per cent in what he called his "meagre emoluments", following the lead given to them all by the Governor. Deputy President's salary is Rs. 500 a month for the days the Council is in session.

The Governor of Bombay delivering the opening address of the Legislative Council said:—

During my absence I regret to say that, in the financial sphere at any rate, things have moved fast, and unfortunately in the wrong direction. The financial crisis has developed with alarming rapidity since I addressed you last in February. As my honourable colleague, the Finance Member, is shortly to deliver before you a speech which will give you a full statement of the facts and figures of our position, I do not propose here to go into details. It will suffice for my purpose if I say that our financial situation, which even before was bad, has now become one of the greatest difficulty, which can only be set right by a strenuous effort on the part of us all to face the disagreeable necessities of the situation, and unite in the stern determined struggle needed to win our way out of the financial morass. Let me assure you at once, however, that I see no ground for panic or excessive pessimism. The conditions are certainly very serious, but on the whole my impression is that England and India are probably rather less badly off than most other countries.

NOT GOVERNMENT'S FAULT.

It is customary for politicians of a certain school of thought to lay all the blame for any difficulties that beset the path of the Presidency on the broad shoulders of the Government. But I do not think that even our most determined critics, if they pause to think for a moment, can maintain that we are to blame for our present position. The catastrophe fall in prices has hit all countries alike. Even those who are accepted as financial experts find it difficult to give an adequate explanation of the world situation; and the chief feature of their pronouncements appears to be the unanimity with which they differ from each other. You have seen Australia compelled to adopt a policy of rigid economy and retrenchment which, in addition to being radically opposed to the ideas of the Labour Government which was in power, must have an effect that is temporarily paralysing to her progress. You have more recently seen England faced with an unparalleled financial crisis and compelled to abandon temporarily her Party system of Government in favour of a united national effort to save herself from collapse—an effort again accompanied by the adoption of a policy of the most rigid economy and crushing taxation, affecting all classes alike from the highest to the lowest.

DEPRESSION ABROAD.

The condition of Central Europe is such that it is likely to prove a seriously retarding factor in the progress of the rest of the world towards recovery. The United States of America is entering on its third year of depression, and her financial difficulties are still increasing. Under modern world conditions all countries are so closely linked together that, when difficulties of this magnitude have come upon so many other States, we cannot expect to be free of them in India. Here, moreover, our financial difficulties have been increased by the political troubles of the last year, and I need not point out to you how much the civil disobedience movement has cost us both in increased expenditure and reduced revenues.

RETRENCHMENT.

Although the Retrenchment Committee have now concluded their labours we have not, until to-day, had the advantage of seeing their final report, but we have been able to keep in touch with their recommendations and have taken full advantage thereof to include from time to time in our own programme of retrenchment some items which they were able to indicate to us. Here I should like to express the thanks of myself and my Government to the Chairman and members of this Committee for the arduous and devoted labours. I very much regret that we were unable to extend the period of their session as they wished us to do, but I am afraid that it has been found necessary to have their report in our hands by the end of this month in order to get the full benefit of their recommendations in time to be of use to us in framing our next Budget.

POLICE AND JAILS.

The difficulties of enforcing retrenchment on a scale adequate to our present troubles are especially great in view of the fact that we are not given a fair start in dealing with this crisis. We have, as you know, for several years past been constantly pruning and paring all excrescences on our expenditure, and the present necessity for retrenchment finds us with our superfluities cut off already, compelled now to attack not luxuries but necessities, and, indeed, frequently in danger of actually reducing the efficiency of our revenue collecting departments if we go the least bit too far. In the Police and Jail Departments we have practically been precluded from making any serious economies by the additional strain that has been put upon these departments by the civil disobedience movement last yar, and I regret to say that even now the political situation is so uncertain that we have found ourselves unable to contemplate any further reduction of the additional police which we raised to deal with the movement. All we have been able to do in these departments, therefore, is to order a cessation of all new projects and major works. That this has involved a very serious sacrifice will, I think, be obvious to any of you who have taken an interest in the Police force, of our Presidency, to which we owe so much, and who know how urgent is the need of improvement in varous directions, such as housing, re-arming and training in modern scientific methods.

EDUCATION AND MEDICAL CUTS.

I greatly regret that the pruning knife has already had to e applied to education. In last year's Budget we found it necessary, as you remember, to reduce the Educational expenditure by Rs. 8,00,000 with the result that the grants to local authorities were subjected to a cut of five per cent. I am very glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the efforts made by both the Educational Department and the local authorities in carrying on their work under these conditions with the least possible sacrifice of efficiency.

Another direction in which I particularly regret the necessity for economy is in the Medicall Department. A 10 per cent cut in grants for diet and medicine has had to be imposed.

What has been done is to reduce the amount provided to each hospital for the supply of diet and medicine by 10 per cent. It was recognised, of course, that this might involve reducing the number of patients admitted, for no reduction in the actual amount provided to each patient was contemplated. But it was also felt that there was a certain wastage in the expenditure of these grants, and that a determined effort to avoid such waste in future would go some way to compensate for the amount of the cut.

BOMBAY RELIEF.

We are also, however, doing our best to see that the amount so retrenched is replaced by private contributions. Committees of officials and non-officials have been formed to collect funds for hospitals in mofussil towns, and I am glad to say that reports are being received that their efforts are meeting with considerable success. Bombay City has hitherto absorbed a share of our total expenditure on medical relief which it has been found too high to maintain under our present strained conditions. It has, therefore, become necessary to close down the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion at the Jamshetjee Jeejibhoy Hospital, the Prince of Wales Ward of 80 beds at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and the Surgical Extension Ward at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. In Bombay City, also, a Committee has been appointed to collect funds to supplement the allotment for diets and other supplies in the hospitals in the City. I am sure you will all agree with me that our best thanks are due to the members of these Committees who have put their services at our disposal.

EXTRA RACING.

I would also commend to your notice in this connection that, through the good offices of the Western India Turf Club, it has been arranged to have an extra day's racing in Bombay this season and to devote the profits thereof to hospitals in Bombay and Poona. Government have agreed to credit the whole proceeds of the taxes collected on this day under the Entertainment Duty Act and the Totalizator and Betting Act to the same object.

ONE CRORE SAVINGS.

In spite, however, of what has been done in the past in all departments we have not shrunk from further effort, and my Government has already decided upon a programme of retrenchment to be introduced in the next Budget. It is not possible at this stage to give you definite figures, but I hope that the total savings may amount to approximately one crore of rupees. This includes both what we have done at the suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee and what we have adopted on our own intiative. One item that will, I imagine, arouse special interest is the abandonment of the move of Government to Mahableshwar. In the Government House budget I have agreed to retrenchments on a scale of 16 per cent which I hope will save over 1 1/2 lakhs.

I am making a special examination of the possibility of reducing the size of the Joint Council.

CUT IN SALARIES.

Another suggestion that has been constantly pressed upon us and which we have now adopted is a general cut in salaries; but in this connection I feel that a word of warning is necessary. The great attraction of Government service has always been security of tenure and of emoluments. Government servants do not expect the substantial remuneration that falls to the lot of those in other professions in good times, but as a counter-vailing advantage they expect to be free from the danger of reduction when times are bad.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE.

Our services have always had a reputation for the conscientious and efficient discharge of the very onerous duties that fall upon them, and in particular our Police during the last two years have earned a world-wide reputation for staunchness in the face of great difficulties. The development of a Service to this pitch of efficiency can only be the result of the growth of tradition over a long period of time, but its morals can be quickly lowered by treatment which is even in the least degree unfair. I would ask you therefore, Gentlemen, to tread warily in this direction. I am sure that none of you would contemplate with equanimity any serious decline in the efficiency and morals of our Services such as would ensure if they got the idea that they were being sacrificed to political pressure.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

I have myself accepted a 10 per cent cut in salary on a voluntary basis, and I take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers for having done the same

The present unfortunate and helpless position of the depressed classes has appeared to us to call so insistently for some ameliorative effort on the part of my Government that we have made provision for the expenditure of a sum lamentably small I am afraid —for this deserving object.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

As you know, you have been called together for this special session in order to have presented to you the Succession Duties Bill, and I ask you to give it your most careful consideration.

All taxation is bound to be unpopular, and the principle of this Bill being new to India, will no doubt meet with specially severe criticism on that account.

I commend it to you particularly as a carefully considered effort to broaden the basis of our taxation, and, in addition to dealing with the present financial crisis, to provide in future a source of revenue which may reasonably be expected to develop pari passu with our general progress and to overcome the difficulty with which we have been faced in this Presidency even before the present economic crisis of stagnant revenues and growing calls upon our purse.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

Gentlemen, I will end as I began. The international situation continues to be very obscure and there are serious difficulties which call for wise and resourceful statesmanship to overcome them. As to our own financial situation, I think few of you will dispute the contention that our position is difficult in the extreme and calls for united effort and a vigorous application of drastic remedies. I ask you to join with me and my colleagues in strenuous determination to set our financial house in order and to house your great influence with the people of this Presidency to induce them to accept the sacrifices which we know are severe, but which we feel equally convinced are necessary to avoid even worse troubles in future.

With your co-operation Gentlemen, I have every hope that it is not beyond our power to force our way through the trough of depression and bring the finances of the Presidency back to a sound condition of prosperity which will enable us once more to resume our forward march of progress and development.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

Sir G. B. Pradhan, Finance, Member, then introduced the bill to provide for a sucession duty in the Presidency of Bombay.

The President, before allowing the discussion on the bill, explained what according to him were the principles of the bill which ought to be discussed and disposed of in the first reading. The main principle of the bill was whether a taxation in the form of Succession duties should be levied or not. The other principles were secondary, viz., (1) whether it should be a permanent measure, (2) whether it should apply to the whole of the Presidency and (3) whether it should apply to all sections of society. If the mover of the bill was prepared to entertain amendments on the second principles in the Select Committee, then the main principle only should be discussed in the first reading, namely, whether such a taxation was necessary or not.

The Finance Member gave an assurance that he would be prepared to discuss in the Select Committee all such amendments as were not against the main principle.

ADJOURNMENT THROWN OUT.

This was followed by an impasse since no member from the Opposition would rise to speak on the bill. A section of the House complained that the Retrenchment Committee's report had been put into their hands only on that day and they had no time to read and study it. Unless it was properly examined they would not be in a position to know whether any further taxation was necessary or not. There was a move to get the House adjourned to next day but it failed although Government members were in favour of it.

The President then got over the difficulty by adjourning the House for half an hour for tea recess. Dr. Solunki's motion to adjourn the House to the next day for consideration of the report of the Retrenchment Committee was thrown out.

REVENUE MEMBER ON FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, spoke on the Bill. The Revenue Member frankly admitted that he was not a financial expert but since the lawyers and experts had chosen not to open their lips, he had to speak if only to see that the Government's case did not go by default. They were to-day faced with a financial crisis the like of which they had not experienced perhaps for the last twenty years.

TO KEEP DIGNITY OF HOUSE?

There was again an impasse in the House after Revenue Member's speech, as nobody from the non-official side would speak on the bill either way.

Captain Alban De'Souza, however, ran to the rescue of Government by rising to speak. He did not know why he should either support the bill or oppose it. In fact, he had not understood the bill properly. He rose to speak because he thought that the dignity of the House was in danger and he must make a frantic effort to safeguard it. He spoke for an annoying length of time without giving the House the least opportunity to know what he thought about the bill.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

In moving the Bill to provide for succession duty in the Presidency of Bombay, the Finance Member said:—

I quite admit that no Government is justified in calling upon the tax-payers to pay any tax either for piling up its reserves or for incurring avoidable and unnecessary expenditure. I will try to satisfy this House that every honest effort is being made to retrench expenditure and yet there is a huge deficit in the revenues required to meet the current expenditure of Government

CURRENT YEAR'S DEFICIT.

It is too early yet to maake a definite statement of what the deficit is likely to be. Such estimates as we have been able to make up to date point to a reduction in revenue below the budget figure of some 33 lakhs. Reference has already been made to this in the Financial Review placed before the House at the last session. Since then it is necessary to record a further considerable fall in the estimates of the revenue expected in the latter half of the year under most of the principal heads of revenue, namely,

Land Revenue	9
Excise	9
Stamps	13
Registration	2
Irrigation	20

In regard to next year, I regret that it is not possible to be optimistic regarding any increase in the ordinary source of revenue.

The problem which lies before us is to reduce the budgeted expenditure of the current year by something like a crore and half of rupees. As the Honourable House is aware the cut in the salaries of Government servants is expected to save some 35 lakhs; and there will still remain a gap of about 110 lakhs between the revenues if they remain as in the current year and the revised expenditure.

The total expenditure charged to revenue in the current year's budget was 15,81 out of this interest and Pension Charges and other irreducible expenditure amount to 3,65, leaving a balance of something over 12 crores from which to effect retrenchment.

NO BORROWINGS.

The first point on which it is necessary for me to insist is that there shall be next year a budget balanced without the help of borrowings. The Review of our finances already put before you together with the brief report of the situation which I have put before you prove beyond a doubt that this Presidency is not in a position to borrow further for unproductive expenditure, and a very drastic curtailment of all Government activities which will be necessary in the next year cannot from the nature of things be continued permanently.

In addition we have to provide for the financing of the deficits of the past year and current year to which I have already referred. This then is the reason for the introduction of the Bill.

HISTORY OF BILL.

I have to give a short history of this Succession Duty Bill. This Bill is ready since 1923 and for one reason or the other it has not been placed before this Honourable House. The idea of taxing succession or inheritance is a very old one and if we look to history we find that even the Egyptians and the Romans had this form of taxation. It is a tax which is levied in all the civilised countries of Europe, America and Asia. It is a very fair tax as it falls on broad shoulders and it is not touching the poor man. It is easy to collect; it is not inequitable and will bring a good round sum to the coffers of Government.

PROVISIONS OF BILL.

As regards any business or company not doing business under the Indian Companies Act, if there are successive deaths within a period of five years the duty is reduced, full duty not being levied. In a joint Hindu family the share of a coparcener is liable to be reduced by a birth and augmented by a death. So if there is no disruption in the family it is not proposed to tax the coparceners if a death occurs which augments their shares because every birth also diminishes their shares. And so the age limit is put down as 18 i.e. if a member of the joint family dies after he reaches 18 years then his share which is taken by the survivors is sought to be taxed. The idea is that if he had asked for a partition he would have got a particular share as his own and that share goes to the otter survivors; but if the survivor takes something which is less than 2000 then again there is no tax. I emphasize this point particularly because it is not the bulk of the property which is taxed but only the share which an individual takes which is liable to tax. That gives relief to many families of all communities.

It will be admitted that an attempt has been made to keep the duty as low as possible, and to distribute the incidence as equitably as possible, the more distant relations and strangers paying more than near relations.

LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

It is not intended to take this Bill through all its stages in this session. It will be sent to a Select Committee. There may be some amendments in drafting which not being amendments of principle could be made in the select committee or in the second reading.

If this honourable House is pleased to accept the first reading and send the Bill to a select committee in its amended form the second and third readings will be taken in the budget session so that it may become operative from 1-4-1932.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Sir Rustum Vakil, Ministers of Education and Local-self-Government respectively, Dr. Solunki and a few other members addressed the House all supporing the bill and inviting the opposition to take part in the debate. The opposition, however, remained firm and none on their side opened his lips. Government members were merely marking time as there was no other alternative left to them. The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, 2. p. m.

CITY NOTES

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The Governor's speech in opening the Legislative Council yesterday would have been read with much interest as it embodied the Government proposals to meet the financial difficulties of the next year.

The most satisfactory item of retrenchment from the public point of view is the dropping of the move to Mahabaleshwar in the next hot weather. What the public agitation of several decades could not do, what the persuasive eloquence of our most eminent politicians could not achieve, has been achieved by the financial stringency of the trade depression. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." It is to be hoped that the Government will think twice before they propose to go back on this decision.

The hospitals of Bombay are to have decreased grants from the Government but, to compensate them, the Bombay racing public are to be made to contribute. And the Government are going to have the virtuous pleasure of giving away their share of the proceeds such as enfertainment tax and betting tax to the charity. The financial aspect of it may be encouraging to the hospitals but the moral aspect would not be encouraging to the public at large.

The Governor himself is contributing a saving of about 1-1/2 lakhs by retrenchments in his Household expenses. This shows that even the Governor's band and similar items are not "essential for the maintenance of law, order and good Government"

THE DEPRECIATED STERLING.

The depreciation of sterling did not help British products so much in the earlier stages as now when the depreciation has gone much further than anyone anticipated. The continental and other competitors with England attempted to reduce their prices by 15 to 20 per cent in order to maintain their ascendancy in the Indian markets and, for a time this was sufficient to prevent British products being dumped here. The difficulties of non-British manufacturers have recently increased to a much larger degree. To illustrate the point, I shall give an instance which is typical of such cases.

A representative of continental firm booked an order with an Indian mill after cutting down his quotation by more than 25 per cent but, when he cabled his principals that his order had been booked, they wired back to arrange for the remittance of the rupees at the current rates. The delivery is for some time about July next and the principals want to be assured that the rupees will give them gold currency at least at the present rate of exchange. If the sterling dollar rate should go down further the manufacturers would stand to lose to the same extent unless they are able to make a forward contract for the conversion of the rupee amount payable in July into some gold currency, preferably dollars. But the banks in India which are prepared to give a sterling forward quotation as far ahead as nine months will not consider the proposition of a forward quotation in dollars for July.

Another aspect of the situation as expressed by a prominent millowner is that one is rather diffident about entering into contracts with continental manufacturers, particularly German firms, beause the political situation is obscure and, if the Reparations payments cannot be made in time, France may not hesitate to step in and occupy the Ruhr again. It would then be impossible for these firms, with the best will in the world, to perform their contracts. Purchases, therefore, of stores and subsidiary machinery have to be limited to actual requirements.

THE SILVER MARKET.

For the last few days the London forward quotation has been at a premium over ready and on Saturday last it was as much as a farthing. The explanation seems to be that there is a good deal of selling pressure from America for ready delivery, but China is not interested in the ready market. India is generally interested in both markets but chiefly in the ready market as the silver can be brought in here for settlement. At the present time, India is out of the market. The offtake is very poor and though there is some settlement delivery, the mofussil demand is probably not much higher than 20 bars which contrasts badly with usual 120 to 200 bars. There is not likelihood of much improvement in the situation until the year's crops are marketed, but even then, it is doubtful if the agriculturist will find any money to invest, as he will have difficulty enough in liquidating his indebtedness of the last year.

THE SECURITIES MARKET.

Following the London movement, 3-1/2 per cent Paper has declined further from Rs. 53-8 to Rs. 52-12 and a similar movement has occurred in long-dated issues like the Port Trust and Bombay Corporation 4 per cent Loans of 1974, which have lost about one rupee in value and even the 5 per cent 1945-55 issue has been affected. It is lucky for the holders that they have not to contend against speculative operations as these might have driven the market one way or another unduly.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

The son who had been living extravagantly wrote to his father:— Dear dad, My money just melts. I cannot make it out. Please send cheque.

Promptly came the reply: Dear boy, Re. cheque. I cannot make it out, Please come back home.

WHO CAN APPOINT THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER?

Long-Drawn Tussle Between Government And District Board

GOVERNMENT FIAT THAT THEIR APPROVAL IS NECESSARY

(From A Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 28.

The dispute going on between the Ratnagiri District Board and the Bombay Government (Transferred Departments) for the last fifteen months as regards the appointment of the Administrative Officer of the School Board has at last ended in the Government's passing orders that Government grant on account of the Administrative officer would not paid with effect from August 1 last. The grant has been stopped till a permanent appointment is made with the approval of Government.

APPOINTMENT OBJECTED TO.

The Board selected Mr. Kulkarni as their administrative officer, but the Government did not approve of the selection and asked the Board to make another selection. Under the Primary Education Act Section 9 (1) Government have reserved themselves the right of approval. Mr. Kulkarni is a graduate and S.T.C.D. and held the post of Head-Master of one of the best-managed schools in this District for 20 years, acted as University examiner and has served on the School Board as educational expert for five years. Such a man the Board never dreamt, would be considered as wanting in experience of primary education.

D. P. I. ON QUALIFICATIONS

Lengthy correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Board followed. On inquiry by the President of the Board as to what were considered as the qualifications of the Administrative Officer, the Director stated that he should be (1) a graduate, (2) S.T.C., S.T.C.D or B.T. and (3) have ten years' educational experience of which four at least should have been as an Inspecting Officer. This laid down in an indirect way that Administrative officers must virtually be taken from the ranks of Government servants and from nowhere else. They also regarded this as a novel method of control never contemplated by the legislature and wholly unacceptable to local bodies.

INTERVIEW REFUSED.

The correspondence also reveals that the Board requested an interview with the Minister of Education to the Deputation appointed by the Board to discuss this and other matters but an interview was refused and the Board protested against this characterising the refusal as lack of ordinary courtesy.

SUGGESTION TO SEEK LEGAL REDRESS.

Owing to the deadlock over the appointment of the Administrative Officer as well as Government's cancellation of the appointment of one Mr. Datar as supervisor and a proposed cut of 5 per cent. in the grant due from the Government to the Board for Primary Education, the President of the Board submitted a representation to the Government proposing to hand back the entire control of primary education in the District.

Government, in reply, rejected the proposal and intimated that the transfer to Government of the control of primary education was not legally possible. The Government has also informed the Board that their contention that Government is bound to pay the full annual grant under Section 13 (2) of the Primary Education Act is not correct.

Government's final reply has causedd a great stir among the members of the Board and a suggestion has already been made that tre Board should establish their right by taking matters to the High Court.

MADRAS EUROPEANS IN CONCLAVE

Major Foran's Fulminations Against The Press.

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The Annual Meeting of the Madras Branch of the European Association was held last night with Mr. W. O. Wright, President, in the chair. Major W. R. Foran, General Secretary of the European Association was the principal speaker.

DELEGATES COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. W. O. Wright, after extending a hearty welcome to Major Foran, referred to the recent attempt on the life of Mr. Villiers of Calcutta and expressed gratification at his recovery. Continuing he said: "Interest in the political world as regards India has been largely centred during the past year in the preparations for, and the proceedings of, the various Sub-Committees of the Round Table Conference in London and there are two aspects of those proceedings to which he would particularly draw their attention, the first the attitude adopted consistently by the European delegates and the second the general attitude of Mr. Gandhi and his friends".

"I think we can claim that the attitude of our delegates has throughout been of a statesmanlike and definitely constructive character. They have striven to assist in the solution of the communal problem and have throughout thrown their weight into the scales in favour of every proposal to ensure ordered constitutional progress.

CONTRIBUTION OF GANDHIJI

Now let us look at the contribution of Mr. Gandhi and his friends. What have they contributed to the success of the Conference beyond the elaboration and reiteration of slogans, many hopeless in their impracticability? They have, I think, alienated very completely the sympathies of a large majority of their Indian colleagues, and they have certainly assisted to educate public opinion at home, particularly most of the Labour Party in the last House of Commons, in what the Congress really stands for."

MAJOR FORAN'S ADDRESS.

Major W. R. Foran next addressed the gathering. He said in the course of his lengthy exhortation to the Madras Europeans "They were moving very swiftly nowadays in India and the news of yesterday became stale before the next day dawned. But he would like to impress on them in this connection the great work that Mr. Villiers, their President, had done for their community in London. When he went to London no one knew or cared to know about the European Association. But to-day, and particularly since the Villiers incident, their Association could get entry into any newspaper in Fleet Street. Mr. Villiers had brought home the message of the Europeans in India in a way which was irredible and the full measure of it would be appreciated as time went on. Because of this work, he said, and of his outspoken sincerity in calling a spade a spade, he was selected to be shot at. He was still living in daily threat, but not in fear. He was escorted by an armed European sergeant wherever he went, much to his annoyance. Things must have come to a pretty poor state of affairs indeed, he observed, when this was necessary because an Englishman had fearlessly, uprightly spoken what he believed to be the truth!

The Association, he would say, was doing work wich was of a lasting benefit to India and of enormous value to the future of the European community in India. How great and far-reaching that work was they would realise when the Round Table Conference came to an end, and when their representatives who had been fighting inch by inch for their safeguards and to ensure that whatever reforms were granted to India, Europeans would not be discriminated against.

The speaker then proceeded to refer to the 'Royalist Association,' recently started in Bengal, and said that it was a largely misunderstood body. They were young and keen, full of energy and going to make a mark, though bound to make mistakes in the initial stage. They made a slight mistake in their first pamphlet which was seized upon by the Nationalist Press which readily stated that that was an organisation for reprisals.

"SUBSIDISED TERRORISM".

Proceeding, Major Foran said they had all been very patient. Terrorism stalked freely in Bengal mainly and throughout 'the land of the oldest civilsation in the world' as Indians would tell them, unchecked and unfettered, growing bolder day by day, and more vicious because nothing really had been done to check it. They might reply "What about the detenus"? They were kept, he said, in luxury, fed in luxury; their relations were given money to live on; they were allowed all forms of amusements and to maintain gramophones. Several cost Rs. 140 a month, when many a loyal Anglo-Indian and Indian went starving because he could not get work. Subsidised terrorism—that is what he would call that, and he thought they would all agree. How was this terrorism, he asked, allowed first of all to raise its ugly head and then to grow—he trusted it would not thrive any longer. There was the example of the Irish Free State which Congressmen loved to praise and did hold up as an example. The Irish Free State he said, governed. Their recent methods of dealing with terrorism had caused the cessation of this example being quoted. He would like to remind his friend that it might be necessary to take a lesson from the Irish Free State and let everyone know that no race in the world was going to stand, for a single moment longer than it could help, rule at the muzzle of the revolver.

"BOMB FACTORIES IN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS."

The main causes of that condition of affairs, Major Foran proceeded to state, were two-fold. The first was education and the second was the 'unbridled press.' He would exclude from the latter those who were decent newspapers, run, written and controlled by honest and clean and decent journalists. They would, he was sure, acquit him of any gibes at them. The main weapons of the terrorist movement were found among the students of the Universities and the colleges. At every doorstep or within these colleges and schools and universities would be found a bomb factory and the armouries of terrorism. In some cases even Professors of these schools and colleges broadcasted the most audacious, seditious pamphlets, holding up to ridicule and contumely the European people. The products of their teachings were found running loose to-day and one of the products of those teachings shot at Mr. Villiers.

THE PRESS.

As for the press, he continued, he would first say he had the honour of serving many newspapers of great standing, a fact of which he was proud and by which he set great store. But when he saw to-day how grossly abused that profession was in India by "those upstart mushroom growths," some of the worst type of newspapers—they would know them without his bothering to mention them, for they were not worth mentioning—he did not know whether they would realise all that he felt; how every single real journalist or member of the profession of letters must feel when he saw these papers go far beyond all decency or fair dealing right into the abuse of the gutter in their vicious attacks on those who dared to think otherwise than they did? Libellous, scurrilous statements against the individual, the grossest form of misrepresentation of facts, the twisting round of some simple word or message to represent something entirely different never giving news as news but distorting it—that, he would suggest, was not journalism. It was because of that, he thought, that terrorism had developed itself. It was feeding the flame egging them on and raising assassins to the height of national martyrs. It was fed by its own organisation, which gave out only such information as would suit it, with no idea of fair play.

BANDITS RAID VILLAGE IN SPAIN

Escape With Loot

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Madrid.—After cutting telephone and telegraph wires linking the village with outside world a gang of ten armed bandits raided the savings bank at Larsarenas near Bilbao and escaped with 20,000 pesetas.

The camp was carefuly planned. One bandit entered the bank in advance and asked the cashier to change a note. Immediately afterwards, other nine burst in with drawn revolvers and covered everybody in the building while the first man snatched all the available money. The clerk who happened to enter at the critical moment was fired on, but in confusion the gunmen escaped. Reuter.

FIRST TEST MATCH

No Play On Monday Owing To Rain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Brisbane.—There was no play to-day in the first Test Match between Australia and South Africa, owing to rain.

OVERSUBSCRIBED

Canada's Domestic National Service Loan

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Ottawa.—All expectations have been surpassed in connection with the domestic national service loan of 150 million dollars at approximately five and one-sixth per cent interest. The list opened a week ago until December 12, but they are closing immediately as subscriptions already approach 200 million excluding the Banks and larger investment houses.

"DISGRACEFUL ROWDYISM AT OPERA HOUSE".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I bow my head with shame at the organised rowdyism of my co-religionists staged at the Opera House on Friday night. I have read with great interest Mr. Masani's interview and I take this first opportunity to bring into light some more facts about this prearranged hooliganism, as I know more about it than even Mr. Masani can know of it.

On Thursday evening I came to know that a play "Nyaya" was to be staged at the Opera House and that Miss Mehera Masani was to take a leading part in the same and against which the Parsis were going to protest. This news was imparted to me by a gentleman who was one of the chief organisers of this disgraceful event. I was informed of the fresh developments from time to time by this very gentleman, as I happen to be very closely connected with him and was glad to learn that after all there was to be no demonstration as Miss Masani was not going to take any active part in the play. But still, these so-called champions of orthodoxy visited all Parsi localities on Thursday night and informed all co-religionists by means of 'bataki' to muster strong at the Opera House to protest against this play. Even up to now I cannot understand why this advertising by means of 'batakis' was resorted to when on Thursday evening the organisers were told that Miss Masani would not act any more in the play.

Now Sir, allow me to ask some questions to our Sheriff. Mr Murzban, who had approached Miss Masani to induce her not to take any role in the play. Is it for the first time that a Parsi girl has acted on a public stage? Does he not know that every year Parsi girls have appeared and still appear on stages before a cosmopolitan audience *with the full consent of their parents* at the annual shows of several girls' schools in Bombay? Does he not know that in the annual gathering of the Inter Science College staged at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, *Parsi girls did take part in actings with actors of other communities*? Sir, I assure you that I can state several such incidents of Parsi girls having acted on public stages like Excelsior Theatre, Royal Opera House, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall etc., etc. On none of these occasions has any one taken objection on behalf of the orthodox section of the community.

Sir, I am also told that this same lady had taken part in a play, named "Shushilla" sometime back. Then why an objection was not raised at that time?—Yours, etc.,

AN ASHAMED PARSI.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Let me congratulate you for your courageous leading article on the shameful events that were enacted near the Opera House on Friday night. The incident, is full of grave warning to the social reformers in general and the Parsi community in particular and if the occasion is allowed to pass without a protest, it is bound to encourage a few disgrunted fellows in any community to stop the future progress of social reform altogether.

It is a matter of deep sorrow and shame that at a time when we are fighting for the establishment of the fundamental rights of speech, thought and association against the present system of Government the very same rights are challenged by a section of an advanced, civilised and cultured community of India.

Those who enacted the Friday scenes near the Opera House had their brains absolutely unhinged, either on account of somebody's instigation or wrong and re-actionary views of religion which can never do any good either to themselves or to the community. I really shudder to think of the consequences if such incidents are repeated as a measure of retaliation by the Hindu section against the Parsis. There would be no end to such things and therefore all such events whether they belong to the Parsi, Hindu or Mahomedan community should be equally condemned. In fact the class of rowdies belong to no community, they form a community by themselves. It is, however, painful to mention that the demonstrators at the Opera House consisted of Parsi educated youths.

The whole incident seemed to be one deliberately planned, organised and guided by unknown hands.

As for the demands of the crowd, they were simply extravagant. They started with the withdrawal of the Parsi lady from acting that granted, they began to object even to the Hindu ladies acting with men. Then they wanted the deletion of the portion from drama itself wherever the Parsi character comes. The climax was reached when one gentleman demanded that the playwright—should burn all the copies of his play. May I ask the demonstrators, where were they sleeping when a few years ago during the "5 H" fete, so many Parsi girls not only came on the stage but took part in the cabaret dancing. Why was their feeling not hurt then? The answer is that it was organised under official auspices. Where was the wisdom of the "Jame-Jamshed" and its learned editor gone during those days? These are questions worth considering by the Parsi community at this uncture.

If the demonstrators did not agree with the play, they could have boycotted the play after being assured that no Parsi lady was coming on the stage. But to have done what they did till 11 at night was nothing less than sheer goondaism.

The painful commentary of the whole incident was that the demonstrators cried three cheers for the police chief when he addressed them and hooted down Mrs. Munshi, although both of them had gone to deliver the same message that the play was abandoned for the night and the crowd might disperse. Does this difference of treatment need any comment?—Yours, etc.,

H. A BHARUCHA.

Gamdevi, Bombay,
November 29.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been following the controversy over the Gujerati play 'Nyaya'. On Friday night I was present all the Theatre and was one of those who became a victim of mob fury which tried to get at Mrs. Purshottam Tricumdas and tear her to pieces. As an eye-witness, I propose to correct some of the errors that have crept into the controversy.

The first point that has been raised is about "hooliganism". Let me at once make it clear that the behaviour of the three to four hundred Parsees gathered on the occasion was disgraceful and shabby in the extreme. There is not the least doubt in my mind that the whole affair had been properly organised with pamphlets and posters and lorries and that about fifty per cent of the hooligans (I use the word advisedly) who arrived in lorries had been served with liquor previous to the start. Any Parsi would be ashamed to claim them as his brothers, much less think of them as the saviours of the honour and prestige of the women of the community. They have brought a stigma on their fair name of Parsees.

The intention of that mob was never to come and witness the play as the "Jame-e-Jamshed" has asserted, but indulge in unseemly demonstrations of a vulgar type. Filthy abuse, vulgar shouts, and the lowest type of hooliganism—these certainly were no methods to be adopted by an intelligent community against even the grossest provocation. The 'Jamee-Jamshed", the champion of this mob, slurs over this point, and instead, attempts to mix up other irrelevant issues like the Anjuman Reform question with this.

As regards the play itself, I might state that it has to be read as a whole before it can be understood. In order to appreciate its point of view one must be in touch with the world current of revolt of youth and tendency of the modern theatre towards realism. It would be doing the author an injustice if a sentence here, and a page there, is pulled out for prejudiced examination.

Two "leaders" of the day repeatedly asserted in their alternate speeches from the bar-counter that this was no fight between Hindus and Parsees, but it was a proper trial of strength between 'Jame-e-Jamshed" and "Kaiser-e-Hind." I heard them even appeal to the crowd to go and break the Sunday meeting of the Anjuman Reform Committee at Dadar. I have to-day read the report of how the same hooligans again carried in trolles, went, and successfully smashed that meeting.

I wish to appeal to the sober section of the community. Let them put their heads together and consider how best to meet this sudden erruption of hooliganism that threatens to give a death-blow to all the higher aspirations of the Parsees. Let them declare in unmistakable terms that they will not allow hooligans to bully and browbeat the intellectuals of the community. They must also consider ways and means by which the loss incurred by the Gujerati Amateurs and the charities for which they were staging the play can be made good. I command the above for their prompt attention. The amicable relationship existing between Hindus and Parsees demands it. We must under no circumstances undo the work done by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Pheroze Sethna at the Round Table Conference.

I have no wish, at this stage, to go into the details of the controversy. I have laid out the essential facts and what I consider the best method of meeting the problem. I hope the community will shake off its lethargy and act promptly.—Yours etc.

SORAB SHAVAKSHA BATLIVALA.

Goolcher Lodge,
Supparibag Road,
Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

November 30.

Arabia Ferrura, Java.
Madras Maru, Ama, Kobe.
Iyo Maru, Ito, Kobe.
Ozarda, Lamb, Calcutta.
Clan Ranold, Jones, Liverpool.
Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Tacoma, Ashwin, Batoun.
British Freedom, Collie, Abadan
Cracovia, Camelli, Trieste.
Waroonga, Coggan, Bassein.

DEPARTURE.

December 1.

British Freedom, Collie, Karachi.
Trifels, Kudsens, Hamburg.
Gambhira, MacIntyre, Bedi Bunder.

LOADING.

November 30.

Steamer Waroonga, for Rangoon
Steamer Iyo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Madras Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Florence for New York.
Steamer Marley for Java.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ozarda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Madras Maru:—The O S K steamer Madras Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Ranold:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Ranold arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Castalia:—The G T Coy's steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 33 passengers.

S S Iyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer, Cracovia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai with through passengers.

Waroonga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Waroonga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Trifels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trifels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—150 bales wool raw, V Oomersey.

For Marseilles.—1380 and 279 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 15 cases gum olibonum, A A H Mavji & Co.

S S Dalgoma for Hull.—390 drums groundnut oil, H Ramji & Co.; 115 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 100 bales hemp, S Dawoodbhoy 136 drums groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy.

For Havre.—375 bags mastersed T S Thadani & Sons.

For Dunkirk.—25 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.; 2000 bags groundnutseed, Birla Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg.—70 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 5 bales coton fly, P D Vora & Co.; 7680 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 3700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 750 bags groundnuts oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam.—5120 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 1230 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.; 7025 bags groundnut oil cakes, 2800 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp.—75 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.; 110 bags cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 125 bags mastardseed, 43 bags kaug grain, T S Thadani & Sons; 6000 bags groundnut oil cakes, 1400 bags linseed, H V Oomerbhoy 335 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Florence for New York.—1225 bags plantago seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 70 bags gum karaya P Kooverji & Co.; 80 bags gum karaya, S Khastary & Co.; 57 cases woollen kernals, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 215 bags plantagoseed F F Campbell & Co.

For Philadelphia.—340 bales wool raw, Shamjimal.

S S Himalaya for Suez.—55 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Venice.—700 bales castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Nordic for Hamburg.—104 bags kaug grain, K Devji & Sons.

For Antwerp.—450 bags fish manure, M G Abdul Husein; 28 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai.

S S Aquilia for Genoa.—296 bags linseed, Gorio Ltd.

Port Said.—5 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth.—7 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli.—6 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—34 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Arabia for Genoa.—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 ton iron scrap, G K Gabriel; 1000 bags linseed, Birla Bros., 1200 bags groundnuts, 900 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples.—170 ton iron scrap, G Gabriel.

For Marseilles.—134 bags groundnuts, K Harjiwan; 3175 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 10880 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

For Oneglia.—6345 bags groundnut, Ralli Bros.

S S Pountypridd for Rotterdom—650 bags linseed oil cakes Ishwardas & Co.; 1325 bags linseed oil cakes, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Antwerp.—1500 bags ground nut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 50 bales hemp, H Damodar & Co.

For Manchester.—75 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 25 cottun thread waste, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.

For Glasgow.—100 bales hemp, G Tdg. Co.

S S Heijuban Maru for Moji.—500 ton iron scrap, A Popatlal & Co.

For Osaka.—200 ton iron scrap, A Popatlal & Co.

S S Celebus Maru for Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 217 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 306 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Hongkong.—112 cases shark fins, E Moledina; 15 cases shark fins, H L Peerani; 48 bags appricot, Mathradas & Co. 18 cases fish smows, H A Mohmed & Sons.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

S S Hilda, Agents, L Triestino, from Trieste.—20 cases screws; 1130 cases wire nails; 36 cases bolts and nuts; 1232 cases wire; 80 cases chains; 90 cases furniture; 839 cases paper; 200 cases hollow glass; 372 cases glassware; 1000 bags bags garlic; 1760 bags cement; 2500 bags starch; 78 cases shoes; 125 cases beer; 12 cases lamps; 333 cases tiles; 20 flaks quick silver; 127 bales twine; 1979 pces. rough boards.

From Venice.—232 bales silk yarn; 150 cks. yellow ware; 85 brls. cement; 15 cases liquors; 72 cases glassware.

From Briendisi.—200 bags almonds.

Port Said.—201 cases glassware

From Aden.—150 bags alkali.

S S Gambhira, Agents, M M & Co., from Moulmein.—12483 bags rice; 496 pces. teak square; 4743 bundle teak stuff; 521 bundle teak scantlings; 100 bags beans; 52 cases cutch; 12 pkg. furniture.

For Rangoon.—3653 bags rice; 372 pces. teak squares; 2720 pces. teak boards; 1447 pces. teak planks 44877 pces teaks cantlings; 17 pces. teak pasts.

From Cochin.—385 bundles coir yarn; 54 cases crepe solings; 198 bundles coir rope; 35 cases bundles mats; 110 kellies norka shells.

From Ponani.—715 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut.—84 jottas coir yarn; 42 jottas coir rope; 76 chests tea.

From Cochin.—174 cases tea.

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THE SIMPLE, SAFE, SPEEDY COLD CURE.
Simply put a drop on the handkerchief and breathe the vapour. Perfectly safe "Vapex" acts as a gentle stimulant to the respiratory system. Wonderfully speedy because the vapour kills the germs which cause the trouble. The sooner "Vapex" is used the sooner will your cold disappear.
Of all Chemists.
Bardsley Vale (Eng.)

SATYAGRAHA IN JHIND

Deputation Fail To See Maharajah

The Secretary of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference writes:—

A deputation on behalf of the Jhind Riyasati Mandal came to Bombay to interview His Highness the Maharaja on his return from England on the 17th instant.

The deputation wanted to lay before His Highness the case of the Jhind States' people. They also desired to attempt a satisfactory solution of the great Satyagraha movement that is going on the frontier of Jhind. The deputation went to the Mole station to see His Highness but some how although they possess the necessary passes for getting an admission into the steamer they were prevented by the policeman on duty from getting into it.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO SEE MAHARAJA.

The deputation tried to see the Maharaja in the city but they failed as the Maharaja went into a railway saloon straight from the Bunder. The deputation continued their efforts for peace and boarded the same train in which the Maharaja was travelling. All the efforts of the deputation to see the Maharaja on the train while they were travelling to Jhind were rendered futile.

The Satyagraha of the Sikhs is going on and the latter mean to continue it so long as their demands are not conceded by the State.

500 ARRESTS.

On the 19th instant 500 satyagrahis were arrested

It is reported that batches of Satyagrahis are going to be removed to the jungles of Safidon and Dadri.

BARODA "ORTHODOXY" REBELS

Sequel To Abolition Of Separate Schools For "Untouchables"

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

In consequence of abolition of separate schools for the children of depressed classes and throwing open ordinary primary schools to children of these classes in Baroda State, feeling of resentment has been caused in orthodox section in some villages.

In one village leaders of various castes held a meeting and decided to withdraw their children from the village school. In another village crops and fields of "untouchables" have been destroyed, kerosene has been poured into the the well used by "untouchables" and public road has been closed for them. The village people insist on "untouchables" in the State writing that they are unwilling to send their children to school attended by children of high caste Hindus. A local worker working for elevation of depressed classes proceeded to this village to make an appeal to village people but, it is alleged, that he was pelted with stones by a group of village boys.—A. P.

SEVA DAL ACTIVITIES IN POONA

Protest Against Monstrous Sentence On Bapat

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Under the auspices of the Poona Seva Dal the Flag Salutation ceremony was held at Shivajee Mandir, when Sjt. Balukaka Kanitkar presided. Sjt. Balukaka said that the Maharashtra Provincial Seva Dal Training camp would be shortly opened at Poona. He appealed to the citizens to become volunteers and thus help the National cause.

MONSTROUS SENTENCE ON BAPAT.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Poona Cantonment was held to-day under the auspices of National Workers' Mandal. Sjt. Kaka Saheb Gadgil presided. The meeting passed a resolution strongly condemning the sentence and congratulating Senapati Bapat.

A GRUESOME TRAGEDY.

It is learnt that a ghastly murder of Saraf Manmal Chimnajee, a grocer at Bhawan Peth, Poona City, was committed on the night of 23rd inst. It is reported that Mr. Manmal forgot to close the back door of the house, so the thieves entered from there. They placed a cotton in the mouth of Marwadi which caused his death by suffocation. The next morning the dead body was found, and the ornament trunk was found open. Only currency notes were removed and the ornaments and silver coins were not touched. Police are investigating the matter. No arrests are made so far.

MUNICIPAL MEETING ADJOURNED FOR SENAPATI.

The adjourned meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening. After passing one or two resolutions, Sjts. Phule and Popatlal Shah moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the heavy sentence inflicted on Senapati Bapat. This motion was passed unanimously.

CAUSE OF HINDU-MUSLIM CLEAVAGE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu-Muslim Rashtra Seva Mandal a huge public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday evening on the Ray Market Grounds.

The meeting was attended by prominent members of the Congress and the Muslim Nationalist Party. Wastad Gulam Dastagir, presided. Sjt. Gulam Dastagir in his address said that the troubles in Kashmir were due to the interested parties.

Maulvi Aslam said that Hindus and Muslims lived in peace for centuries in the past and they would do so in the future. 500 years ago their strength was much less than what it was at present, but nobody said at that time that the majority community would swallow up the Muslim minority. This clearly showed that it was the work of some interested party, to put forth fears. He assured that if Satyagraha was started again Muslims would not lag behind.

CONFERENCE OF HINDUS IN MUSLIM STATES

Mr. Kelkar Invited To Lead

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

While Muslims are busy agitating for reforms in the Kashmere State, Hindus have taken the initiative in similar direction.

A conference of Hindus in Indian States has been fixed to take place here on 25th, 26th and 27th December under the presidency of Rao Raja Gopalsingh of Kharwa (Rajputana). Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been invited to the Conference "to give lead to Hindus of states ruled by Muslim Princes."

In a communique issued to-day by the Secretary of the Arya Swaraj Sabha, under whose auspices the conference is being held, invitations have been extended to a large number of delegates and representatives if all States in general and those of Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bahawalpur, Rampur, Malerkotla and Kapurthala (last named state is ruled by a Hindu Prince but the Prime Minister is a Muslim) in particular.—A. P.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

INAMDARS AND SARDARS' PROTEST.

(From A Correspondent).

SATARA, Nov. 27.

The Sardars and Inamdas' Central Association sent the following telegram to H.E. the Governor and the Finance Member:—

"Sardars and Inamdars' Central Association protests strongly against the Succession Duty Bill as inopportune and creating unbearable taxation and vexations in working. The Association points out, 'inams' are not liable to succession duty per sanad tems and prays specific provision for exemption."

GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAHA.

(From A Correspondent).

GURUVAYUR, Nov. 23.

The Satyagraha is being continued as usual at the three barricades. A marked change of mentality is traceable, in the behaviour and attitude of the Nair guards of the gate, who might have been impressed by the inspiring speeches of Swami Agamanda and Manmath Pillay.

It is rumoured that some of them are going to quit the ugly job, since they are gradually realising the grave injustice they are doing to the honour, dignity and reputation of their community.

HUBLI EXHIBITION

Heavy Demand For Stalls

HUBLI. Nov. 27.

Dr. Hardikar writes from Hubli:—

Heavy demand for stalls appears to have created some disappointment. Organisers of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition are making arrangements to meet the demand for even 200 stalls and have secured two extensive factory grounds one on each side of the road leading to the railway station. The exhibition grounds are in the heart of the city. All facilities are given to stall holders. Organisers will be relieved the anxiety and worry if requisitions for stalls reach the exhibition office with least delay. Even one extension day or two are given for the arrival of goods.

The success of the exhibition rests with the mercantile community.

TWO REBELS HANGED

More Surrenders In Burma

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

The latest Government success is reported from Prome District where San Gyi, a listed rebel leader was killed by troops on November 27 at a village in Paungdale area. Two rebels have already surrendered there.

A dacoity with murder was committed by a gang of sixteen criminals on November 24 in a village in Toungoo District when six houses were burnt down. In Tharrawaddy one rebel leader, Lun Maung was captured at Sakangyi, four miles east of Tharrawaddy on the 26th night. Four rebels have surrendered there.

It is reported that two condemned rebels also were hanged in Tharrawaddy Jail yesterday. Thus for the offence of rebellion seven persons have so far been hanged.—A. P.

REBELLION TRIAL.

THARRAWADDY, Nov. 28.

Judgment was passed to-day by Mr. Gledhill, Special Judge in the rebellion trial which is known as the organisation case. Of the eleven accused two were sentenced to transportation for life, three to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and three to four years' rigorous imprisonment. One was acquitted Section 121 I.P.C.

Two accused were discharged previously.—A. P.

LESSONS OF R. T. C.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Whatever happens as a result of the Round Table Conference, one thing will have been definitely achieved—the bona fides of Mahatma Gandhi who represents the Congress attitude will remain unquestioned. The Congress has placed all its cards on the table and is thus following faithfully the path of ahimsa (truth), so nobly preached and practised by the great leader to whom India owes so much of its greatness in the eyes of the world.

Can this, however, be said of the British authorities? No fair-minded person can deny that the policy and attitude of responsible British Ministers is tortuous in the extreme. When even Indian Moderates accuse the British Government of a breach of faith, it is time to question the well-worn fiction which every Britisher is fond of repeating, "that his word is his bond." In fact, current events have shown that the promises of the British Government is as worthless as the "scrap of paper" of which we have heard so much to the discredit of the Germans.

The spirit of niggardly bargaining that has characterized the demands of the minority communities, must be laid at the door of the British Government. There is not the lightest doubt that skilful wire-pulling on the part of the enemies of Indian freedom has encouraged the so-called delegates of these communities to ask for the moon like absurd children. And like children, they have easily played into the hands of the reactionaries.

No patriot Indian can excuse these men for sacrificing the interests of the starving millions for a mess of pottage by forming an unholy alliance with the vested interest. Even though it is true that few of them have any right to speak on behalf of Indians (what are their credentials), yet as Indians we expected some feeling of patriotism for their motherland. We can understand the policy and attitude of the European and the Anglo-Indian delegates, but it is humiliating to find that any Indian can so readily associate with the conspiracy to defraud India of her freedom.

As an Indian Christian I feel humiliated that a member of my community should have joined the conspiracy, and we must all be grateful to Dr. Datta for exposing the pretensions of Mr Pannirselvam to speak for the Indian Christian community which I have no doubt whatever will disown him if a referendum is taken.

As for the part which the Moslem delegation is playing, it is high time that a spade was called a spade. The Moslem delegates have been utterly false to their traditions, and they have sacrificed the interests of India as no other community has done. The question "Is the Muslim delegation inspired by a burning love for India" must be truthfully answered in the negative. Even a man like Mr. Jinnah has tied his ideals and hopes into a communal knot.

What a fall from the high pedestal to which young Indians of all communities had raised this erstwhile hero." The tragedy of this is that India should be served so ill by her sons. Mussulman, Hindu, Christian, or any coloured man, what does it matter, we are Indians and should therefore fight for our country's right for a big place in the sun—and not pursue selfish ends as some of the delegates who spend eleven months of the year in Europe are doing so heartlessly.

Anyway, the Round Table Conference has enabled Mahatma Gandhi to emerge as a world figure with enhanced authority to speak for India as a whole. None of these nominated delegates enjoy the privilege which he has won by his self-abnegation and burning zeal to ameliorate the condition of his half-starved countrymen. His remarkable advocacy both at the R. T. C. and at the numerous gatherings have carried conviction to the world. Whatever the fate of the Round Table Conference, India emerges with dignity in the person of that magnetic personality, Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

How To Make Shift System Scheme Workable.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Bombay Schools Committee is engaged in thinking out ways and means to cut down expenditure without affecting efficiency in education, I venture to make the following suggestion which if carried out will, in my opinion, help to work the Shift System Scheme economically

Children studying up to Vernacular 2nd Standard are of very tender age and as in Bombay crossing the roads is dangerous it is advisable to locate small schools up to 2nd Vernacular standard on both sides of only the main roads. When such small schools are opened in every locality it would be enough if only one Full Primary School is opened in the centre of these small schools covering proportionately a larger area than at present. Such arrangement is followed in up-country districts.

Three hours' coaching is enough for the boys up to 2nd vernacular standard and therefore during a day the periods of coaching can conveniently be divided into two, namely, morning either frmo 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to 10-30 a.m. (which perhaps would not suit the particular mode of Bombay living or from 10 a.m. (B.T.) to 1 p.m. and in the afternoon from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (B.T.)

By this arrangement each teacher would be available for two batches of students in the same school although he will have to work for one hour more than at present but this he would willingly do if a proportionate extra allowance is offred to him.

For lower classes up to 2nd standard separate arrangement should be made for Drill, Drawing and Handicrafts, etc., in which one hour's instructions in a week would suffice and children can conveniently be taken to such a place alternately.

At present Infant Class only is coatched up for three hours and when the Shift System Scheme is introduced each school should be divided into sections, namely, one for the Infant Class and the other for upper standards. The first section should be given in charge of an Assistant Head Master (Senior teacher on the staff) who should be held responsible for the management.

This arrangement will help the Shift System Scheme to be worked successfully and economically and will also spread education by making it available to the public in the near vicinity.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. AJAONKAR.

410, Chinchpokly, Oct. 25.

CAWNPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

In M. N. Roy case Sjt. Kironbihari Roy, Assistant Accountant, Port Commissioners Office Calcutta deposed: I am a little over 3 years in Calcutta. I resided in Bombay before coming to Calcutta at Bombay. I remember having given evidence in 1924 in Cawnpore Nalinidas Gupta accused was then known to me. I met him for the first time in Calcutta in 1909. We were both students and lived in a boarding house. After that, I saw him in Glasgow in 1918 where he was working as engineer. We lived there together. Subsequently I met him in London then in Calcutta and then in Bombay in 1922 or 1923, coming from Europe.

When Nalini left Bombay witness continued he had told me he expected some letters and money through me. He left no instruction as to what he wanted to be done with them but said, he would write to me. Two letters came for him and I sent them to Dr. T. N. Roy.

Wellington St. Calcutta our common friend. I got a foreign money order some two months after Gupta had left. It probably came from London. I handed over the money to police. I don't have definite recollection of conversation with Gupta when he stayed at my place.

For next witness, Dr. Abul Hasan Mandur was tendered but he refused to give evidence.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

"Landed at Bathurst. O.K.—Bert," is the first intimation received by Mrs. Hinkler that her husband is attempting to fly the Atlantic. Previous day she had a cable from Natal, Brazil, which stated "Heres hoping." Mrs. Hinkler stated that for all she knew he might be startin g on a non-stop flight to Patagonia.—Reuter.

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SUGGESTION TO BUDDING LAWYERS.

MR. K. M. MUNSHIS' ADDRESS TO NAGPUR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Mr. K. M. Munshi delivered the following address to the law students of the University of Nagpur on Saturday the 28th instant. After thanking them for the invitation to speak to them he said:—

I am expected to talk to the law students this evening, presumably, on the easiest method of passing their examinations and achieving forensic triumphs. My efforts in this direction, I assure you, are foredoomed to failure. I have never been a teacher; and never a teacher of law, though I confess to have done a little indirect teaching in the law-courts. I have never been an examiner in law in the University, though it has been my melancholy duty every six months to appoint a few executioners for law students of my University. And, worse still I do not possess the qualities which lead to forensic success; for, on the authority of a well-known writer I committed two of the gravest blunders of my life:—I did not get myself born to a Judge and I could not secure the hand of a Judge's daughter.

A FEW DONT'S.

Having thus thoroughly prepared you for disappointment, I may usefully mention a few things which a law student may not do. Do not, I pray you, take a mercenary view of the line which you have adopted. By all means you must prepare for your examinations, but you must not forget their aim. It is to give you the necessary training for the profession, a training which does not come by cramming sections or memorising cases, but only by acquiring a grasp of fundamental principles and learning how to apply them through a variety of facts. And you cannot acquire this training unless you thoroughly master a number of leading cases.

In this connection, I will advise, if I may, every student early in life to acquire familiarity with those elegant little volumes known as the Indian Appeals. Either as a student or as a practitioner, there is nothing more instructive or more inspiring than a repeated perusal of those masterly little judgments which the great judges of the Crivy Council have given us in those small fifty, odd volumes. For presentation of facts or for elucidation of principles, for closeness of reasoning or for wealth of the choicest of language, what could rival the judgments, say, of Lord Macgnaten in the past and Lord Buckmaster at present?

NEVER SAY DIE.

Let us assume that you found favour with your examiners and stood at the threshold of your profession. What should you do when one fine morning you face the array of learned luminaries smoking away their pipes in an over-crowded bar library or you try to talk to a fearful-looking judge who appears born expressly for the purpose of spreading terror in the hearts of young, aspiring raw juniors? My only advice will be to remember the adage, "Never say die till you are dead." For the determined and the industrious, there is always room.

THE DASHING JUNIOR.

Do not be misled by the popular notion that a smart collar, a dashing style, or the gift of the gab will carry you to success. I always see hope in the nervous, trembling, diffident junior; but when I see the overconfident prig, I know that I see before me a hopeless failure, I came across a dashing junior once who quoted Portia's dissertation on the quality of mercy in an address to the jury with great histrionic skill; and he never got an opportunity to quote his Shakespeare again.

Justice Darling, as a junior, was defending a thief. His defence was that the police, instead of the actual thief, had got hold of the accused who was standing near by. In his address to the jury he said: "The policemen it appears applied the doctrine with which my Lord is far better acquainted than I am —the cy-pres doctrine. The result is unfortunate: it is for my Lord who is an accomplished master of equity learning and for the jury, directed by my Lord, to correct the misunderstanding." The joke fell flat. The presiding judge shook his ponderous head at the junior who cited a principle of equity in a criminal trial. He explained to the jury what the doctrine of cypres was and solemnly urged the jury to remember that no court ever extended the operation of the cy-pres doctrine to criminal matters. And many eminent counsel bewailed the degenerate days when juniors did not know that "cy pres" could not be a defence to a criminal charge.

CLIENT'S CONFIDENCE.

Again disabuse your mind of the stupid notion, common enough, that a pompous, lofty manner creates an impression on the clients. A client is like a patient: he seeks relief; he wants sympathetic understanding from the expert whom he goes to consult: and he goes to him who inspires real confidence. Again do not imitate the ancient lawyer on our side who kept a Webster's dictionary and a small Civil Court Manual on his table. He asked his client whether he desired to pay Rs. 50 and get the law from the big book or pay Rs. 5 and get the law from the small book. Try to see that the amount of your efforts does not depend upon the magnitude of your fee. I know that I am advocating a superhuman ideal I plead guilty myself to have found it rather difficult to keep it before me. But I have known at least one lawyer, Mr. Inverarity—perhaps, the ablest lawyer who practised in Western India—realising the ideal. A case was to him a case; a solemn trust: a supreme duty to be discharged with untiring thoroughness

JUDGES.

Then I come to that class of superior beings whom we call judges. I am sure every lawyer throughout his life remembers some judge or the other who was the nightmare of his early life. As Shelly said: "power like a desolating pestilence pollutes whatever it touches; and very often the best of jolly good fellows at the bar becomes harsh, unkind and intolerant on the chilling heights of the Bench. But, do not forget that robed in judicial dignity though he may be, a judge is after all human. The reasons of his irresponsiveness may be many. Your voice may be rasping or your argument unsound; your way of presenting the case may be illogical or offensive; he may be stupid or ill; or may have had a quarrel at home. But it never pays to quarrel with him, to humiliate him, or to attempt to prove that he is wrong. You are engaged in winning him over to your side.

POINT OF THE CASE.

Having prepared your case thoroughly and having decided that the judge is a human being, you must devote your time and attention to the manner of conducting the case. Remember the well-known advice: "When addressing the court, first stand up; then speak up; and then—most important of all,—shut up."

Never get into the habit of taking every point and quoting every case. There are always seventeen points of view to a case; take up the best and leave the rest for the other side. If you do so the Bench will thank you and you will obtain a decision in your favour, much sooner than if you take up all the points. Observe closely how the highly trained legal mind immediately grasps the vital point out of a mass of complicated facts. If you ever go and watch the proceedings of the Privy Council, you will see a Lord Haldane or a Lord Buck-master going, within a few minutes, to the very heart of a heavy and difficult case and formulating the point with a neatness and precision which take your breath away.

As a first lesson in acquiring this habit of mind learn the art of drawing up accurate pleadings; an art which could be acquired only with great labour and patience. The lawyer who can select just the necessary facts to make up the cause of action and set them out in accurate and precise language, has won half the battle.

MANNERISM—A THING OF ART

Further you must try to make your mannerism a thing of art; something which creates an atmosphere about you. You are in the same position as an actor when he faces the theatre, except that you have many more handicaps. You have no powder and wig to conceal your ugliness; you have no foot-lights to make you look divine: and you have not to perform before a vulgar crowd but very often before an astute, world-weary man who sees through every trick of yours. You must not seem, but be, genuine and impressive. At every bar, don't you find one or two men who fling their own personality around their client's case, and fortify it irrespective of its intrinsic merits? But this is a very rare gift and most of us rest content with whatever little we can accomplish in the direction.

OUR COURTS OF LAW.

The theatre in which you will be called upon to perform, remember, is very critical. Most of those who witness your performance will be expert lawyers and more ready to applaud. And yet, curiously, the Bar is the one profession in which there is greater mutual courtesy, greater toleration, greater comaraderie than in many others in the world. A Bar is the true glory of a court; and it is the Indian Bar that has built up the traditions of our Courts of Law in British India, costly, cumbrous and alien in spirit though they have been.

THE HIGH COURTS.

I may venture to add that of all the institutions introduced by the British in India, the institutions which have retained to some extent the confidence of the people are the High Courts. The defamed man still expects redress from them; the man charged with sedition still hopes that they will hold the balance even between him and the Crown. Of late, one notes regretfully that this confidence is being shaken; and if any political changes are going to inaugurate real freedom in India, they should first of all give to every province a High Court; to every High Court, judges drawn from the profession; and to every judge immunity from provincial control for appointment, tenure and prospects.

THE PROFESSION.

Every student of law and even every lawer should try to keep before his mind the ideal for which the profession stands, for, it is not as is generally believed, but one out of many ways by which money could be made. It occupies the same powerful position in modern society which once the priesthood held. Every member of it employs a standardised technique and thus makes it the most highly compact of all social groups, guiding and controlling the operation of the laws which determine the destinies of all classes and interests. And in order to fulfil its duties, it must be strong enuogh to resist the pressure of public opinion and to perform its functions irrespective of any personal consideration so that the foundations not only of good government but all civilised society may be duly supported. "The law must lie," said Lord Collins "at the basis of all good government, but that law must be certain and that the best means of guarding that law against the greatest public mischief, uncertainty, is that it must be administered not as a series of single instances, but as a system, large liberal, methodical, scientific and according to well-ascertained principles, and that it should be administered by men trained to evpound and to apply it."

GOVERNMENTS AND THE PROFESSION.

But we must not lose sight of the fact that the profession, though it may contribute to good government is not its creature. No doubt, a government as well as the courts of law which it maintains will naturally prefer that the profession should be its hand-maid rather than that it should perform its natural function of guiding civilised society. The lawyer has undoubted obligations to the government of the day and to the rulings of the courts; but the paramount ideals of his profession have the first right to his allegiance. Conflicts are visible in the recorded history of many nations, as also in our history of the last few years. It is visible in the construction put upon Section 13 of the Legal Practitioners Act; in Shanker vs. The Secretary of State for India: in the numerous applications made by local governments to disbar lawyers on account of their Satyagraha activities.

THE PROFESSION AND POLITICS.

But lawyers, as an independent group have important functions to discharge in society and acts which do not involve professional misconduct or moral turpitude should not be used to deprive a lawyer of his professional status. Lord Westbury in the famous case of Re Wallace in 1860 took this view: but in Shankar's case the Privy Council showed a leaning towards a contrary view. This leaning on the part of English judges is more surprising; for, the history of the English Bar teems with glorious instances of men who have defied the authority of the day in order to maintain the liberty of the land. What better instance can you find than that of Lord Carson who drilled armed volunteers to defy British authority in Ireland and was appointed but a few years later to represent the majesty of British justice in its Imperial Courts of Law? If you take such a narrow view of professional conduct, you degrade the profession; you condemn acts which every impulse of the generous mind approves; you destroy the moral bases of the professional code. Just look at the ludicrous result of such a view. Mahatma Gandhi, whom ralf the world reveres is a disbarred lawyers a man solemnly stigmatised as unfit to hold a brief! The profession which can boast of an Abraham Lincoln or a Mahatma Gandhi has a duty towards its own ideals and if Sec. 13 is capable of such a narrow meaning, the sooner our legislators amend it the better for their self-respect.

THE IDEAL.

But the profession of law is above contemporary politics. Governments are ephemeral as structures of sand; the profession is as old as Manu and Confucius, as imperishable as society itself. Neither sanads nor gowns make a lawyer. It is the trained mind, the comprehensive vision, the sustained effort to understand, to interpret, to expound, to frame the laws which govern society in its progressive course which make a lawyer. And if when in upholding the ideal of your profession you come into conflict with the world or its masters, pursue your ideal dauntlessly. The struggle must continue so long as governments of the world prefer themselves to the well-being of society. Hitch your waggon to the star. Let your mind then dwell on a Yajnavalkya or a Vijnaneshwar—his sanad his master's teaching his chamber and court the shade of the tree under which he sat: his belongings his bowl; his fee; his people's blessings; his practitionr's Act his self-imposed vow of truth and non-possession; and his word the law of teeming millions for ages to come. And have we not known of priests preferring death in obedience to their God's will to bowing their knee to the Caesars of the day?

PREPARE FOR GREATER SACRIFICES.

Congress President's Clarion Call.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

The National Flag would within a short time demand far greater sacrifices than those already made and people should be prepared for it, declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, performing the National Flag salutation ceremony this morning on the Congress ground before a large gathering. Mr. Patel added:

Mahatma Gandhi would shortly return. It was not a cause for disappointment. Mahatma Gandhi had declared while going that he had little hope of bringing anything from England and nobody had any such hopes. Somebody might ask why then did Mahatma Gandhi go. It was now admitted by all that they had not lost anything by sending Mahatma Gandhi as their representative. He had by going to England prepared moral ground for the next fight. He had won the admiration of the whole world by the moderation and ability with which he presented their case. He would call upon them to make sacrifices when he returned to India. It was said that Government was fully prepared this time. Satyagrahis were not grieved but were pleased at this. They would not take their opponents unawares. They would give due notice of the fight.

Success of the fight depended on their capacity for sacrifices.—A.P.

CHIRNER DEFENCE FUND.

Secretaries' Review Of Work Done.

The Secretaries of the Chirner Defence and Rilief Committee writes:

It is over a year since the Chirner tragedy was enacted. The Judgment in the "Chirner Case" has now been delivered by the High Court. The Reference made by the Sessions Judge in respect of four accused, charged with being members of an unlawful Assembly having the common object of committing murder and the appeals filed by nine accused against order of conviction passed against them were both dismissed. Though the sentence of three years' imprisonment passed against five accused and the sentence of 1 1/2 years' imprisonment passed against one accused are confirmed, it is a matter of great satisfaction that no one has been found guilty on a charge of murder.

There was firing on the 25th September 1930 on the occasion of the forest Satyagraha at Chirner and as a result seven persons from the public and five Government Servants were killed while a number of persons were wounded. The Government immediately started investigation into the offences alleged to have been committed by the people in this affair and arrests of persons began from the 12th October 1930. In all 47 persons were prosecuted under various Sections of the Indian Penal Code. The case commenced on the 23rd December 1930 before the Special Magistrate Mr. Sonalkar at Panwel. After taking the evidence of the prosecution he committed the case to the Sessions on 2nd February 1931. Thereafter Government ordered the case to be tried by Mr. Gundil, Assistant Sessions Judge, at Alibag with the aid of Assessors. The accused, however, applied to the High Court for setting aside the order and the High Court passed an order directing the case to be tried at Thana before a Jury. The case was accordingly tried at Thana before the Session Judge, Mr. Sanjana and a Jury from 23rd March 1931 to 2nd July 1931. The Jury gave a verdict of not guilty for all the accused on all the Charges. The Sessions Judge sentenced five accused to three years' imprisonment, one accused to one and half years' imprisonment, three accused to six months' imprisonment and twenty accused to a fine from Rs. 100 to 200 each and made a reference to the High Court in respect of four accused on the charge of their being members of an unlawful assembly having the common object to commit murder. The High Court has now given its decision as mentioned above.

DONORS AND COUNCIL THANKED.

Our Committee was formed and a fund was raised for conducting the defence of the accused and for giving relief to the relatives of the accused, the persons wounded in the firing and the relatives of the persons killed. The public have contributed liberally to the fund, with the result that a satisfactory arrangement for the defence of the accused could be made and some relief could be given to the afflicted persons. We therefore hereby heartily thank all who contributed to the fund and gave other assistance to our Committee. We also offer our heartfelt thanks to the following Lawyers who worked at Panwel namely Mr. K. N. Dharap, Mr. V. R. Karandikar, Bar-at-Law, Messrs. S. K. Phadke, R. B. Vaishampayan, G. R. Shringarpure and Shankarrao Patki, those who appeared at Thana namely Dadasehb Karandikar, Dr. Ambedkar, Messrs. B. R. Damle, K. N. Dharap, Mr. V. R. Karandikar, Bar-at-Law Messrs. V. A. Rege, K. R. Godbole, S. A. Tendulkar, V. G. Karmarkar, D. K. Sathe, and V. R. Gupte and those in the Bombay High Court namely Messrs. H. C. Koyaji and K. N. Dharap and Karandikar for the great pains they took, the valuable time which they spent and the sincerity with which they worked in defening the accused. It is equally necessary to give our hearty thanks to Mr. Haribhau Joshi, the late Secretary of the Committee for the unceasing efforts he made for raising the fund and otherwise arranging for the defence.

HOW BALANCE FROM FUND WILL BE SPENT.

A statement of the amounts received and the disbursements made in connection with this case will be shortly published. The balance in hand will be utilised for giving relief to the relatives of the persons, killed in the firing, those wounded in the firing and to the families of the accused. As one part of the work viz: Defence is now over, we have thought it necessary to publish this short account of our work for the information of the public.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA.

SRIJUT KOTHARI'S EFFORTS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent).

RANPUR, Nov. 26.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari had been to Dhrangadhra on a peace mission. He interviewed the authorities as well as the leading citizens at Dhrangadhra and Halvad. The conversations between him and Dewan Saheb lasted for hours for several days. All the efforts of negotiations were made but no compromise was arrived at and Sjt. Manilal Kothari left the place.

The fourth batch of Satyagrahis has reached Dhrangadhra. The fifth batch is to leave, it is learnt, on 28th under the leadership of Sjt. Mohanlal Kavi of Dholera to offer Satyagraha and another batch is to go on 31st under the leadership of Sjt. Atmaram. The recruitment of volunteers continues vigorously.

PEOPLE'S INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The non-official Dhrangadhra Inquiry Committee into the conduct of the Police is doing its work now at Wadhwan Camp. It will leave on 29th for Dhrangadhra and Halwad. The Dhrangadhra Aid Kathiawar Committee has published certain statements of injured persons and one, that of Sjt. Manordas Mohanlal, exhaustively deals with the alleged highhandedness of police officials. Many women witnesses have given their witnesses. It is learnt that a full report will be published in the first week of December.

Rajkot Agency has issued an order forbidding all processions and meeting in connection with Dhrangadhra affairs.

Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

CAFIASPIRIN

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New York Cotton.

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

New York, Nov. 28.

The New York cotton futures market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but later rallied on trade buying and short covering. Prices opened unchanged to a decline of 1 point. There was scattered liquidation and prices declined 5 points with January touching 6.01. At this level the market refused to work lower and kept on improving till the close when a rise of 10 points from the lowest level was recorded and the session ended in a net rise of 7 points for the near month while distant deliveries closed at a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points at 6.29c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 6.03c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

Sentiment on the New York Cotton Exchange has continued to be reactionary during the week under review, the recent optimistic views on general business prospects and the outlook regarding commodity values being dampened by the failure of securities, wheat and silver to maintain their recent advances. The decline in cotton prices was checked by covering and trade buying, but the rallies were not fully sustained. The high basis prevailing in Southern spot markets is restricting purchases somewhat but the Co-operatives are reported to be buying, while Japanese interests are believed to have been buying freely recently in the South-west. Some traders expect a further increase, if anything, in the final Government crop figures to be issued on December 8th. Neither the Farm Board announcement that the provisional agreements formulated at the New Orleans Conference on October 12th would be carried out, nor the adoption of resolutions at the Jackson Conference favouring uniform acreage reduction legislation, has appreciably affected the market. Traders are still sceptical of the ultimate enforcement of acreage legislation, but some think that the possibility of action in this direction may tend to strengthen the present holding movement in the South.

SPOT COTTON SELLING HIGH.

Mr. G. W. Fooshe writing in the M. G. Commercial under date 10th November states that the market during the past week has seen a gigantic struggle between the favourable factors without and the unfavourable features within the cotton industry. Speculators, impressed by the tremendous success of the bull campaign in silver and grain, the firmer tone of securities, the improved credit conditions, and the belief that inflation is practically certain, have bought enormously. Eastern spinners have continued buying on a large scale, apparently in preparation for hostilities between China, Japan, and Russia. Domestic and foreign spinners have shown a distinct disposition to confine fixations to their nearby requirements owing to the unsatisfactory business in textiles. Hedge selling has increased materially, but it is still decidedly subnormal on account of the extraordinary spot situation in the south, where the co-operatives are being buyers of actual in replacement of futures. Growers are withholding cotton on an unprecedented scale, and spots are selling at two dollars a bale above a tenderable basis and at six to eight dollars above parity with cotton goods. Thus the co-operatives and the growers are greatly restricting spinners' demand and damming up huge supplies in the south at a time when large outlets in consumptive channels are the most pressing need.

Meanwhile the market, for the first time for many months, harbours and extensive speculative long interest and is in a poor position to withstand increased hedging, liquidation, and other pressure.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. January highest 6.11 (close) lowest 6.01 (10-18 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable:

New York: Good trade buying market meets support considering weakness securities expect any decline present level be greatly resisted. Farmers not selling freely.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot: 6 1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLLS.

New York, Nov. 28.

Demand Bills 552.00

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/7-1/2.
C and F Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/8.
C and F Karachi:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

ALEXANDRIA WEAKNESS TELLS

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Later on prices declined on weakness of Sakels and reacted to the end of month trade calling less than expected. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points to 4.88d.

East Indian Cotton prices declined 5 points. Sakel Egyptian futures declined 15 points and Uppers declined 12 to 13 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling and closed at a loss of 48 to 28 points.

FAITH IN THE ULTIMATE VALUE OF COTTON.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report state that some four or five months ago we laid a weekly emphasis on the fact of Finance and the Financial stability of Nations being the very foundation of the whole structure of International trade. That structure had a nasty shaking when Britain went off gold and no particularly sensitive economic seismograph has been necessary to register recent rumblings in Central Europe. As for their significance, it is to be hoped that the major earthquake will not be recorded but the present stresses and strains on the financial inter-relations of Nations are all too obviously greater than the delicate structure of International credit was normally meant to bear. The Hoover moratorium, by its magnanimous anticipation of the inevitable, acknowledged in July the falling temperature of German credits and now those credits appear to be frozen harder than ever. To what extent France will use the financial lever to force political issues remains to be seen but much as France's power resembles an issistible force even more so does the inability of Germany to pay resemble an immovable body. The science of physics has not yet found a solution of the problem of when the two shall meet, and, negative as is our conclusion, we can only suggest awaiting developments with an open mind, biassed if at all, then by the thought that while Germany definitely appears to have retired into financial hibernation France can withdraw from her threat of invincibility with increased prestige and in these days of intense Nationalism prestige seems to have gone up in the scale of values. We personally think it can be overrated but that is immaterial. France might have different views.

Meanwhile, cotton still has a tired look about it in New York while only the artificial stimulus of weak Sterling has widened the Liverpool/New York straddle. To the oft repeated conventional reasons for the present weakness in Sterling Reuter yesterday added "the selling wave in Sterling emanating chiefly from Paris in connection with covering the purchases of Dollars in which an extensive Continental bear position is said to be still existing." In other words, or so it seems to us the switching of shorts from Dollars to Sterling following the Hoover-Laval conversations which appeared to end any inflationary tendency up to that time extant in America. Well, although the fact is not always recognised, International financiers can lose money just the same as people normally considered more human, and they don't like it. We don't question their wisdom but, 'en passant,' merely mention that the U. S. Treasury deficit for the first 4 months of the fiscal year reached £132,225,610 and it is not improbable that the deficit for the year may reach £560,000,000 against £180,000,000 last year. That, viewed from any angle, is a large deficit and we doubt if even with a capacity for borrowing the American taxpayer views it with equanimity. There is something to be said for both sides of the Cross Rate argument.

It looks as if financial conditions will have to be more settled before the immediate cotton outlook in America can be viewed constructively, although, always excepting the possibility of a financial earthquake, we still have faith in the ultimate value of American cotton.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

12-25 p.m.:—Liverpool market easier in sympathy with poor Egyptian market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables stock market irregular. South and Continential selling. Goods dull.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpoool Agents:—

"Feeling everywhere very depressed on general unsatisfactory international situation. Impossible give reliable opinion regarding course markets, but we repeat if present economic system to continue commodities represent world's best security. Impossible forecast future Sterling or any other international currency."

Bombay Cotton.

PENALTY OF DEAR PARITY.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Messrs. Langley & Co. state that in India, markets are paying the penalty of a long maintained dear parity and export business is almost at a standstill. The necessity for protection against options with a falling cross rate has gone far towards absorbing occasional straddle selling in the absence of any pressure from very slow cotton movement up-country. The crop is later than for many years and the necessity of covering early shipment requirements regardless of price gives the up-country seller at the moment an entirely false idea as to the value of his cotton. It will be some months before there can be any serious accumulation of stocks here but eventually an over-supply is inevitable and meanwhile if foreign spinners cover a large part of their normal requirements of East Indians in American cotton there might in due course be fewer buyers at a wider parity than there are at the present narrow parity. Additionally, with so many Currencies in a state of flux we still see grave disadvantages ahead for Japan, isolated as she is in the Far East, if she remains indefinitely attached to a gold standard no longer allowed to work as it was designed to work. Her very heavy purchases of American cotton might have been followed by free purchases of Indian cotton on a reasonable parity but it looks as if Japan's takings from India this season will not exceed 60 per cent. of her shipments last year and if divorcement from gold became a necessity then there would be no hope whatever of selling the present Indian crop of mixed quality at anything like its present price relative to other cottons.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 182 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 182/12 on buying by Bazar operators. At this level there was increased selling and prices eased off to Rs. 182, but again rallied to Rs. 182/8 on bull support. The market ruled flat at this level with little business.

Liverpool market was due to open at about unchanged prices, but it opened steady at a rise of 5 points.

To-day's opening sterling-Dollar Cross Rate in London was 352½.

Our market ruled steady and advanced to Rs. 185/8 on reports of Liverpool 9 points higher with Sterling Cross 3.49. There was some profit taking towards the close and after a small decline the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	184/8
Oomra D/J.	170
Oomra May	167
Bengal D./J.	152/8
Bengal May	152

BOMBAY COTTON.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Linseed May	6 4 6
Wheat May	4 5 6
Castorseed	6 14 0
Cottonseed	3 3 0
Groundnuts	7 5 0
Teelseed	8 8 0
Rapeseed	8 6 0
Mowraseed	4 3 0
Myrabolams	22 0 0
Poppyseed	11 4 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100 Viram Ladha Bunusa 2 on
92 P. R. Vakharia Senabad 3 on
111 Arjun Khimji Vinchhia 150½
57 A. Damodar Mangrol 165½
90 Do. Kalajin 168
158 Bussan & Co. Dhamangaon 180
55 P. R. Vakharia Sailu 5½ on to Oomra.
73 A. Damodah Darwa +12 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Hinsar 161½
75 A. Damodar Nimarwhedi 155
100 Arjan Khimji Bhavnagar 147
40 Do. Do. 153

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Bengal Superfine	158
Bengal Fine	153
Bengal F.G.	148
Sindh-Punjab Fine	153
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	148
Wardha-Hinght Fine	177
Nagpur Savner Fine	179
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	172
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	172
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	168
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	169
Burwah Sanavad Fine	172
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	165
Broach Fine	187
Broach F. G.	176/77
Cambodia	257
Miraj/Sangli	207
Compta Good	217
Jinja	277
Busoga	282

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCON.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/11 Highest Rs. 32/12/0 Lowest Rs. 31/13/6 Closing Rs. 32/12 Clearing Rs. 32/12

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/3 Highest Rs. 32/5 Lowest Rs. 31/13/6 Closing Rs. 32/2 Clearing Rs. 32/2

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 30.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 31/32
D D 1/6

LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 381
Banks Buping T T 380
Banks Buying T T 374

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 652
Banks Buying D D 722

JAPAN
Banks Selling T T 188 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 178

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 92 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 122 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 5/8

JAVA
Banks Selling D D 70

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.52 1/2 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 7/8 30th inst.
Japan/London 2/9 1/2 28th inst.
London/Paris 90.35 28th inst.
London/Belgium 25.50 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.25 28th inst.
London/Italy 68.50 28th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.

Gold £5.15.0 27th inst. £5.16.6 28th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 1/8 27th inst. 19 1/8 28th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 5/16 27th inst. 19 3/8 28th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 7/8 27th inst. 29 5/8 28th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 p.c. 27th inst. 5 7/8 p.c. 28th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 p.c. 27th inst. 6 1/8 p.c. 28th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent

Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone: Steady.

Tone of London Silver: Quiet. Speculative buying.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Bales.
Khandesh	323
Central India	156
Barsi-Nugger	215
Berar	859
Central Provinces	100
Dhollera	716
N.-W. Provinces	220
Rajputana	113
Sind-Punjab	1,219
Compta/Dharwar	127
Nesterns/Northerns	3
Egyptians	136
East Africans	862
Cotton	5,049
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,265
Linseed	1,190
Rape, Eal & Mustardseeds	527
Gingelyseeds	5,030
Poppyseeds	30
Groundnuts	41,415
Castorseeds	584
Rice	11,963
	Tons.
Coal	851

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

28-11-31		This year.
Khandesh	323	4,373
Central India	156	17,005
Barsi and Nagar	215	5,124
Hyderabad-Gaorani		879
Berar	859	25,319
Central Provinces	100	3,925
Total Oomras	1,653	61,925
Dholera	716	16,506
N.-W. Provinces	220	7,266
Rajputana	113	5,674
Sind-Punjab	1,219	12,751
Broach		6,973
Coompta & Dharwar	127	6,349
Westerns-Northerns	3	5,294
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevely & Cambodia		28
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian & African	982	25,731
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	5,049	162,771

EXPORT FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

28-11-31		This year.
Europe	826	53,101
Japan & China	2,100	188,439
Coast Ports		16,263
Up-country by Rail		37,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,551
Total	2,926	302,853

Share Market

BURMA SHARES LOOK UP.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

To-day being the last day for transfer business for December Settlement there was fairly large turnover. All open contracts were carried to the next settlement. The market remained mostly steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range but later on there was some better buying. Bombay Burma shades looked up. Tata Hydros and Power shares also hardend owing to renewed demand. Tata Iron and Steel shares were easy. There was good enquiry for Cement shares to-day.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Bombay Dyeing 650-10; 53
Century 214; 15; 13; 15; 14
Colaba 70-10; 71-4
Crescent 51
Fazul 307; 6-14; 8
Indore 311; 12
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 267; 64; 66
New Great 121-14
Pearl 173; 72; 75
Simplex 46-14
Swadeshi 213; 12; 13
Burma 318; 19; 18; 21
Hydro 108; 10-15
Tram 102-8; 103-2
Deff. 325
Ord. 26; 10; 2; 8
Bundi 13-4; 6
Indian 158
Katni Ord. 143
Alcock 83

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	653/12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	214/8
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	286/4
100 Cooria	71/4
100 Cooria	115
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Garrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-9
100 Elphinstone P	210-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	308/12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	85
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	312/8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	3-8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	108/2
250 Laxmi	690
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Manekji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	90-0
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	121/14
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabami	95
250 Pearl	175
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1460
250 Simplex	46/14
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	213/12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1050
1000 Western	580

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	60--8
50-25 Central	14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	877/3
500-125 Imperial Cont.	215
100-50 India	76/8
5 Union	3-1

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	13/6
70 Gwador	57/4
250 Indian	158/12
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
50 Katni Def.	545
100 Katni	143/12
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	168/12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
50 New India	14/14
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	635
50 Bom. Tram P.	62/8
50 Bombay Tram	103/2
100 Tata Hydro P	99/6
100 Tata Hydro	110/15
1000 Tata Power P	1010
1000 Tata Power	408/12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranlij	640
100 Amritsar Pitit	27
100 Central Province	71-12
100 Dhn. Kamarad	74-8
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	582-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0/5
10 Shivrajpur	13/10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	50/4
30 Tata Steel D	325
75 Tata Steel	26/13

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	187/8
250 Bom. Steam	168/2
50 Bombay Telephone	42-4
8s. Brit. E. Petrol	2/13/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	321/14
50 Bom. Burma New	116/4
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3½ per cent Government Paper	53/4
6 p.c. 1045-55 Tax Free	93/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 53/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 62
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92.
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/2
5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 92/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/14
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/14
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 59
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 58
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92

Tone of market:—Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
28-11-31	5010000	5978000
Receipts Yesterday		
28-11-31	10000	59000
Exports to date		
28-11-31	2739000	3150000
Stock at Ports		
27-11-31	4810000	4161000
Stock Interior Towns		
27-11-31	2199000	1771000
Stock Liverpool		
27-11-31	771000	339000
Visible Supply		
27-11-31	9121000	7966000
Quatntity in Sight		
27-11-31	8246000	8703000
Quantity out of Sight		
27-11-31	4322000	3835000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ex-Godown.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 480/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd)

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26th Nov. 1,54,297
Same time last season ... 2,75,904

Exports from 1st Sept. to 26th Nov.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	4,499	9,378
Continent	48,577	1,03,012
China	83,977	91,543
Japan	1,04,462	2,54,453
Coast Ports	16,268	4,223
U. S. A.	25	109
Total	2,57,808	4,62,719

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 26th Nov. 1931 37,435
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 26th Nov. 1931 1,62,257
Same period last year ... 1,33,709
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 26th Nov. 1931 3,74,039
Same time last year 3,99,138

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 18th Nov. 73,040
Total for the corresponding period last season ... 1,42,924
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 18th Nov. 90,363
Total for the corresponding period last sason 1,21,332

Gold And Silver.

GOLD REACHES A NEW TOP.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Gold market ruled firm to-day and touched a fresh top on a further decline in Sterling. Silver market was rather quiet but steady and showed absence of demand.

The undertone of both Gold and Silver is firm and short sales are dangerous. As far as one can see with present international financial disturbed situation, chances are in favour of a rise.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	28 13 0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	28 12 6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	28 12 6
Silver Ready	59 8 0
Silver 1st Settlement	55 14 0
Silver 2nd ,,	59 8 0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 23.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-16-6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 28.

Market closed

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans ¾ per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 28.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	13-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	102
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
National Bank of India	
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	81-7/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	71-1/2
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	39-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan	41-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	50-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan	71-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	53
War Loan 5 p.c.	95-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	89-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £12-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £11-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £10/12/6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
November sellers £9/2/6
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Nov/Dec sellers £11/5/0

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
December sellers 14/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Jan/April buyers 14/10-1/2.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 30.

Opening Quotations.

NOVEMBER.

Sellers	7/
Buyers	6/
Business done.	——

DECEMBER.

Sellers	6/4
Buyers	6/3-3/4
Business done	6/3-1/2

JANUARY.

Sellers	6/4-3/4
Buyers	6/4
Business done.	——

FEBRUARY.

Sellers	6/6
Buyers	6/5
Business done.	——

MARCH.

Sellers	6/7-1/4
Buyers	6/7
Business done	6/7
Market: Steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGES OPENING RATES.

London, Nov. 30.

	To-day's Official Rates	Opening Market Rates.
T T London on New York	3.51	3.50-3/4
T T London on Paris	89.87	89.73
T T London on Berlin	14.87-1/2	
T T London on Amsterdam	8.75	8.73

WHEAT FUTURES LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Opening Quotations.

December	Not Quoted.
March	65-1/2d. Paid
May	67-1/2d Paid
Market: Firm.	

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1931.

COERCION REPRESSION & SUPPRESSION

"Hoarean" Rec ipe For Indian Swaraj

BENGAL AND PUNJAB "CHOSEN" PROVINCES

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

I reliably understand that though the Government propose to continue the work of the Conference after its dissolution on Tuesday next, they will simultaneously issue instructions to the Government of India and the Local Governments to take drastic steps against politicaal offenders. In addition, wide powers will be given to the Punjab and Bengal Satraps for suppression of revolutionary activities.

It is rumoured that a hint of the coming action on these lines was given to Mahatma Gandhi by Sir Samuel Hoare during their conversations on Friday afternoon.

MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME

Taking Boat On 12th December

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

As the time for the departure of the delegates draws nearer and nearer, Mahatma Gandhi is receiving all sorts of invitations and requests for interviews and conferences.

Mahatma Gandhi has changed his programme and leaves London on Saturday morning. On the way, he will touch Paris and proceed to Geneva to take the boat on December 12.

MAHATMA TO SPEAK IN PLENARY CONFERENCE

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It is understood that though Mahatma Gandhi thinks it desirable not to speak at the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other Liberals have pressed him to speak to-morrow, and he accordingly started his silence to-day at 1 noon, so as to be able to speak to-morrow.

It is reported that the Government will confer with Mahatma Gandhi after the Premier's statement, with a view to obtain his opinion on the Government's decision.

Provincial Autonomy Not Enough

Bikaner's Plea For Enlargement Of Federal Chamber

"THERE CANNOT BE FEDERATION UNLESS THERE IS CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY"

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the Plenary Session of the R. T.C., on Saturday, Mr. Jarmanidass on behalf of the Maharaja of Kapurthala said that Federation had been accepted by all and the differences of opinion between the Princes concerned only the method of selecting representatives. He thought that a "via media" between the conflicting views on this subject should be possible. He was of opinion that population and salutes would not provide a satisfactory basis for distribution of seats. He referred, in this connection, to Sir Akbar Hydari's scheme and said that Federation was doomed if that scheme was adopted. The salutes did not constitute the real criterion of the State's importance and a majority of sovereign States would remain outside the Federation if they were not accorded proper representation.

ENLARGE CONSTITUTION OF CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

Mr. Jarmanidass suggested the enlargement of the constitution of the Chamber of Princes and all members of that Chamber should receive seats in the Upper House, pointing out that major States would have no cause to be dissatisfied with this arrangement since they would receive considerable representation in the Lower House on a population basis, while weightage given to the States in the Upper House should be utilised in the interests of medium and smaller States. Mr. Jarmanidass concluded by paying a tribute to the spirit of unity and confidence of the younger generation which was a happy augury for the future of a united and happy India.

The Raja of Bobbili, on behalf of landlords, affirmed that they did not desire to thwart India's unanimous desire for Dominion Status, but they required guarantees in the form of special representation in all Legislatures, the establishment of provincial bicameral Legislatures and the inclusion in the fundamental rights of a clause securing the inviolability of their agreements and 'sanads' received from the Paramount Power.

A COMPOSITE BILL.

The Raja of Bobbili expressed uneasiness of the landlords holding permanently settled estates at the trend of certain agitation in India and said that their anxiety was not diminished by Mr. Gandhi's speech on commercial discrimination. Landlords felt that mixing up of moral ideas with legal would result in injustice to both moral conceptions and legal ideas. Mr. Gandhi's proposal could never be accepted by landholders.

The Raja of Bobbili proceeded to urge Andhra's claim for a separate province and said on behalf of the Madras landholders that Justicites emphatically supported the Depressed Classes' claim for special representation and also similar claim of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. Having urged that Government should decide the communal issue, the speaker supported simultaneous provincial autonomy and the establishment of a Federation. He suggested that Parliament should pass a composite Bill establishing both and fixing a definite date for Federation, allowing the other portion of the Act to operate earlier.

ASSAM'S CLAIM.

Mr. Barooah declared that the Round Table Conference, far from failing, had been a great success; for it had demonstrated India's united and earnest demand for complete self-Government. He was unable to conceive of Dominion Status without Central Responsibility, control of the army, the purse and foreign relations, though some safeguards were necessary in the transitional period.

Arguing that the failure of the communal settlement did not constitute a bar to Dominion Status, Mr. Brooah said that real difficulties existed only in the Punjab and Bengal. He argued that the Premier himself should settle the problem of these provinces. He concluded by urging that greater representation should be given to Assam in both the Houses of the Federal Legislature than was contemplated by the Federal Structure Committee.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY NOT ENOUGH.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar declared that Government's intention to hand over responsibility to the Indian Legislatures was implicit in the Declaration of the last January. He said it was inconceivable that provincial autonomy alone satisfied that condition.

Mr. Iyengar urged that the Conference should proceed with the work of instituting Federation on the basis of Indian responsibility, which was the only way of implementing the British Government's policy.

Dealing with safeguards, Mr. Iyengar said that they had been accepted by all delegates, but they must not be of such character as materially to reduce the substance of self-Government or responsibility. The speaker urged that Government should have been more definite regarding the safeguards they considered necessary. He was of opinion that agreement was still possible if Government took leaders such as Mr. Gandhi into confidence and discussed with them, if necessary in camera. He affirmed that if that was done, there would be practically no difficulty in proceeding with the introduction of a Bill in Parliament.

BIKANER URGES ENLARGEMENT OF FEDERAL CHAMBER.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner, stated that he had received a message from the Maharaja of Bikaner asking him to place a request before the plenary session for enlargement of the Federal Chamber. Sir Manubhai suggested in this connection that the Upper House should consist of 300 members. He urged that there should be no distinction between larger and smaller States for representation in the Upper House, each State represented having one member since there should be equality of representation in the States' Governments were to be represented. He argued that individual representation should be possible if the representation of the States amounted to 120 members.

Dealing with the apprehension of the smaller States whose individual representation would thereby not be secured, Sir Manubhai reminded the Conference that representation in the Lower House would be on the basis of population and therein they would secure representation so as to safeguard their interests.

"A DILEMMA."

Sir Manubhai thought that the States' views regarding the future prdgramme were insufficiently placed before the Conference. He declared that Central Responsibility, Federal Government and safeguards went together and provincial autonomy with centralised control was meaningless. "There cannot be a Federation unless there is Central Responsibility. We are prepared to federate only if there is a responsible Centre and, unless our financial rights are fully safeguarded, we would not agree to an transfer of powers to the provinces, which cannot become autonomous without our agreeing to such transfer. Statesmen of the Empire must find a solution of this dilemma."

Mr. Birla, Mr. Benn, Lord Reading, the Aga Khan, Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Gandhi are among the 33 probable speakers on Monday.

The Conference adjourned at 7-35 p.m. until 10-30 on Monday. Twenty-three speakers have hitherto participated in the general discussion.

The Conference in the afternoon decided to alter to-day's programme and to sit continuously from 2-30 p.m. until 7-30 p.m. instead of holding a night session.

BRITISH WORKMEN'S ENGINEERING FEAT

Old Bridge Cut Off And New Inserted

ALL IN 12 HOURS !

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

One of the biggest engineering feats of its kind was performed to-day when British workmen cut out an iron bridge carrying a branch of Southern Railway across Westhorne Avenue, London, lifted the old bridge away and inserted the new bridge eightyfive feet long all in twelve hours. The job was organised to a hair's breadth. The new roadway had been cut through the railway embankment and the new longer bridge complete with sleepers and rails had been constructed on steel rollers. Immediately after the passage of the last overnight train mechanics cut the old iron bridge and by mid-day, trains were crossing the new bridge weighing 440 tons.—Reuter.

EXPLOITING THE UNEMPLOYED

What Advertised Jobs Mean

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

"No one can make a living by selling stockings from door to door, but firms derive benefit from the keenness of desperate men" declared Mr. Fred Montagu, Under-Secretary for Air in the last Labour Government at a meeting of the National Union of Commercial Traavellers yesterday.

Mr. Montagu said that one advertisement offering employment which he investigated was to sell women's stockings from door to door and that was characteristic of the scores and hundreds of commission jobs advertised these days.

In another case, Mr. Montagu was asked to pay £12 for instructions as to how to build up a mail order business.

He continued "I happened at the moment to be in the ranks of the unemployed. Naturally I have done my best to get out of these ranks and find a job, but I have not yet succeeded.

YOUTH LEAGUERS DEMONSTRATION

Protest Against Bapal's Imprisonment

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA

POONA, Nov. 30.

A meeting to protest against the imprisonment of Bapat, President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, held during the week-end in the City was marked by stormy scenes, as some members of the Youth League, it is reported, were not allowed to express their views at it. After the President Mr. H. V. Tulpule had declared the meeting dissolved, the members of the Youth League addressing the audience attacked the Congress for its participation at the Round Table Conference and for calling Gogate a traitor. They emphasised that Bapat held that non-violence had its limits. One of the speakers declared that he would offer Satyagraha by reading at public meetings Bapat's speech for which he was convicted.—A. P.

GRAPHIC DECRIPTION OF JERUSALEM ROBBERY

Police Watching Frontiers To Round Up Culprits.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Jerusalem.—A graphic description of the last night's daring robbery on Jerusalem-Jericho road is given by Doctor Strathearn Warden of the Opthalmic Hospital who was travelling in the leading car of the convoy. "It was just like a cinema performance," he said. "Four Bedouins muffled to the eyes suddenly leapt from behind the barrier of boulders across the road, and pointed rifles at us. I did not realise the gravity of our plight until the robbers started striking me with sticks and threatening my wife with daggers.

I was wondering what further fate would befall us when another car appeared and distracted the attention of our attackers.

Altogether forty people were held up by the bandits on this part of the road including a number of tourists, of whom one was a Londoner and another an American. The latter was beaten and robbed of £100.

Hitherto no arrests have been made, but the brigands are believed to be jail-birds from Amman. The police are scouring the country, and closely watching the frontiers.—Reuter.

High Priests Of Finance In Secret Conclave

FRANCE IN HURRY TO CONCLUDE TRADE TREATY WITH BRITAIN ?

Trying To Steal March Over Belgium, Holland And Germany

"WEEK-END SHOOTING" AND A 'BAG' ?

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Journalistic sleuths, who have dogged the footsteps of M. Flandin, the French Finance Minister, since his arrival in England "for week-end shooting" for a promising clue last night tracked their quarry to a dinner party in the private room of a London hotel followed by a tete-a-tete so interesting that it lasted till midnight. The party consisted of M. Flandin, Sir J. Simon, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Rt. Hon. W. Runciman. Commentators on both the sides of the Channel agree that France is anxious to anticipate British tariffs and to conclude a trade treaty in advance of Belgium Holland and Germany who are all angling in the same waters

Rumours Of Treaty Strengthened

LONDON, Nov. 29.

SPECIAL CABLE.

Although the French Minister of Finance M. Flandin persists that he is visiting England "for a bit of shooting" significance is attached to the fact that it is understood that he dined with Sir John Simon to-night in company with the Chancellor of Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, thus strengthening the rumours of the forthcoming new Franco-British commercial Treaty.—Reuter.

League Hammering Out Common Formula

JAPAN DECLINES OUTSIDE INTERPOSITION

Reply Causes Misgivings Despite Verbal Assurances

BRIAND ON NEED OF CREATING NEUTRAL ZONE

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Paris.—The Japanese delegate, Mr. Ito conferred for a whole hour with the League Council's Drafting Committee, making suggestions tending to safeguard Japanese freedom of action against brigands and irregulars in Manchuria. The Committee found his suggestions eminently reasonable, and will confer with the Chinese delegate to-morrow morning. The League impression is that a common formula should not be difficult, provided no fresh military complication like the capture of Chinchow disturbs the present trend.

In this connection, the Japanese reply to M. Briand's note dated 25th November was received to-day. It is understood that it is so worded as to cause misgivings to the Council despite verbal assurances given by Mr. Yoshizawa.—Reuter.

OBJECTION TO OUTSIDE INTERPOSITION.

Paris.—M. Briand's note to the Chinese and Japanese Governments proposed that those Governments able to send observers to Chinchow should instruct them to examine the possibility of creating a neutral zone. The Chinese reply to M. Briand intimated that the Chinese Commander at Chinchow had been authorised to communicate with the observers for the purpose of avoiding a contact with the Japanese.

The Japanese reply, which has caused misgivings in the Council, declines to "interposition of third parties in disputes capable of settlement directly between China and Japan."

M. Briand has answered to the Japanese reply insisting that Foreign observers will be most useful in preventing collisions.

JAPANESE BRIGADE WITHDRAWN.

Mukden.—Withdrawal of the Japanese brigade which started off on Friday for Chinchow has been practically completed, and also a considerable number of troops have arrived from Tsitsihar, while according to a Peking message, Marshal Chang has stated that, subject to the approval of the Nanking Government, he is willing to withdraw Chinese troops from Chinchow, leaving cavalry patrols to check the bandits.—Reuter.

TUKOJIRAO' MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY.

Bhandari Mills Strike.

DISCONTENT AMONG STATE SUBJECTS.

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Nov. 27.

H. H. Sir Tukojirao's birthday was celebrated on the 26th instant at Indore. Some buildings in charge of the Khangi department were illuminated. In the afternoon the Junior Maharani Indirabai Masaheba gave an "At Home" in the Yeshvant Nivas palace grounds. The garden was tastefully decorated. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from the Dhangar Maratha communities responded to the invitation. The gathering was attended by their Highnesses the senior and junior Dowager Maharanis, the princesses H. H. Tatyasaheb Holker and other distinguished guests. Sirdar Changan made a speech on the occasion. Sirdar Martandrao Bhagvat thanked the guests on behalf of H. H. Maharani Indirabai the hostess. After partaking of refreshments and the playing of the Holkar national anthem the party dispersed. H. H. Maharani Indirabai had arranged distribution of sweets and fruits to the poor and the cripple.

BHANDARI MILL-WORKERS' UNION.

Notwithstanding the agents of the Bhandari mills calling a valedictory gathering of their operatives during the Diwali holidays and inaugurating a union of their employees the mill workers have since this week downed their tools. The alleged victimisation of the leaders of the strike seems to be the grievance of the operatives. The poor mill workers have no other course but to go on strike.

The leading traders, citizens and others representing the various localities from Indore held a meeting at Sitala Mata Bazar to discuss what steps to take against the abnormal rise in taxation. The meeting had to be held by invitation as public meetings are prohibited. A largely signed representation is being prepared for submission to H. H. the Maharajasaheb on his return from Europe. The recent retrenchment only touching the pockets of Indian officers and the dismissal of petty clerks, school masters and chapris in State service has at present created much discontent. Side by side with this much trumpeted retrenchment, some European costly officers, with allowances and concessions are being imported in the State service.

The cabinet recently was busy in handling the question of heavy loss consisting of lakhs of rupees sustained by the State in the collection of industrial taxation. A Committee consisting of the Finance Minister, Customs Commissioner, and Prof. Dharival was appointed for the purpose and I hear they have submitted their report. Indorians hope the Maharaja will thoroughly go through the matter.

I hear there is a sensational case in which a poor peasant who owed arrears of rentals to the Kazarana Jahagir estate has lost his life. The State police is investigating the matter.

All public offices, schools and mills were closed on last Tuesday and Wednesday as a mark of mourning for the late Maharani-Regent of Gwalior.

MAHATMA'S CHARGE-SHEET SEQUEL

Case Against Police : Framed

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CONGRESSMEN FAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Nov. 28.

Some village Congress workers of Akbarpur were challaned by the Sub-Inspector of Chhata under Section 107 C. P. C. The charges could not be substantiated by the prosecution and the court has accordingly discharged the accused.

This very Sub-Inspector was responsible for the prosecution of 12 Congressmen of Chowmuha under Section 107 C. P. C. and they were all convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to one year S. I. but on appeal to the session's judge acquitted all the accused and passed strictures against the police.

LATHI CHARGE.

There was a lathi charge by the police at a Congress meeting held in June at Nuhjheel village. It was included in the famous charge sheet of Mahtma famous charge sheet of Mahatma the police was instituted in the Court in accordance with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. The case has been going on for all these days.

The Magistrate has now framed charges against the accused who stand all suspended from service and are putting up their defence before the Court.

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